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March 14

GLEN STREET

OGERS, M. B.

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that my children is advice of the sef. My own papers Panaces. It may astonishment great help, y restored. I have ely cured of sy public as a valence for neeps. LA ROBBINS.

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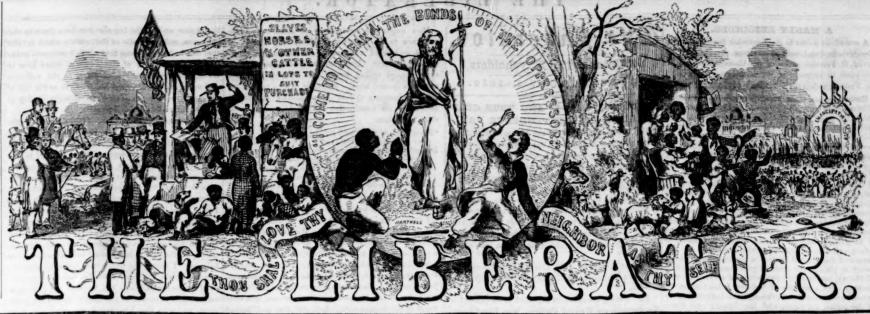
ILIES,

Tann-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. realitances are to be made, and all letters the prountary concerns of the paper are to (rest rain,) to the General Agent.

the object will be sent to one address for TEN deprenent be made in advance. is ure.

times for 75 cts. - one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aureceive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Lordal Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis VO. EDNUND QUINCY, SAMURL PHILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible neisl economy of the paper-not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

WY. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

10L. XXII. NO. 27.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1120.

ion the Louisiana State Republican, Aug. 7, 1850. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES. POUNTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT. ou of Samuel McCatcheon and Rebecca Butler,

thom these presents shall come - GREETING: us, James H. and Samuel McCutcheon havsed, at a sale made by Joseph R. Beard, of the parish of Orleans, the two undividthe parish of Origans, the two didn't property hereinafter described, have Clerk of this Court for a monition or s, in conformity to an act of the Legis-State of Louisiana, entitled 'An Act of titles to purchasers at es, approved the tenth day of May, eigh-

ed and thirty-four: ed and thirty-four: erefore, know ye, and all persons interest-are hereby cited and admonished, in the State of Louisiana, and of the Fourth District Court in and for the parish of St. sho can set up any right, title and claim in e property hereinafter described, in conse-lary informality in the order, decree, or of the court under which the sale was ny irregularity or illegality in the appraised advertisement, in time or manner of sale, as other defect whatsoever, to show cause, hatty days from the day this monition is first in the public papers, why the sale so made not be confirmed and homologated.

sid property was sold by Joseph R. Beard, n, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. handred and forty-nine, by virtue of an orsaid Fourth Judicial District Court in and rish of St. Charles, rendered on the twentymel McCutcheon and Rebecca Butler, his d widow, being No. 72 or the docket of the est, at which sale the said James H. and McCutcheon became the purchasers of the thousand dollars, payable, forty thousand dol-cush, and the balance in one, two, three, and ars, notes without endorsers, secured by mortthe property; all notes to bear interest at nte of six per cent. per annun from date until

proption of Property as given in judicial conveyance,

The undivided two-thirds of a certain Tract of Land, established and cultivated as a sugar planta-tion, studie in the parish of St. Charles, on the left dual of the river Mississippi, at about twenty-four miles above the city of New Orleans, bounded on the oper limit by the plantation of Mrs. Widow Drassa Labrauche, and on the lower limit by lands delation, the Catholic corresponding of the said belonging to the Catholic congregation of the said pirsh of St. Charles; said plantation measuring ree arpents more or less front on the river. with ten argents front at the upper limit, running par-allel to the lake Pontchartrain and a double concesarpents; and for the balance, the lines coming in the rear of about twenty-three degrees; to-gether with all the buildings and improvements exm said plantation, and consisting principally reling-house two stories high, kitchen, hosbarns, brick negro cabins, steam engines, two is, and railroads for bagasse, &c. Also, the tow grawing by the roots, consisting of two red and twenty-five arpents plant cane, one hunand twenty-five arpents rations, and three hundarpents corn. Also, fifty-one mules, twentyains herses, fifty-seven broke oxen, twenty unbroken thirty-seven cows and calves, twelve ox carts, a horse carts, four wagons, about forty ox and lorse plows, a lot of hoes, axes, harness, bridles, &c

And the following Slaves, to wit: Cambridge, American negro, 63 years, carpenter

. American negress, 53 years, house servant Little Moses, American negro, 38 years, field hand

nick, ereole negro, 28 years, driver. Little Hetty, American negress, 26 years, field mry Clay, 10 years, ?

her children. , 3 years. American negress, 22 years, with her child 5 years old

in, American negro, 20 years, field hand. d. American mulatto, 48 years, carpenter ineer, having a stomach con Theer, having a stomach complaint.

ey, American negress, 45 years, seamstress servant.

her children. Ann, 5 yrs. old,

ard, mulatto boy, 20 years old, plowman ence, mulatto boy, 20 years, field hand,

and, mulatto boy, 18 years, field hand, and to boy, 18 years, field hand, by Carter, American grift, 55 years, field hand; be, children Josephine, 8 years, and Judy, 12 be, children Josephine, 8 years; and Judy, 12 be, children Josephine, 8 years, field hand.

ry, creole boy, 15 years old. on cresie boy, 11 years old, ash, American negress, 22 years old; with her Painck, 4 years; and Eleonora, 11 months.

merican girl, 17 years old, field hand. ina, American negro, 48 years old, field hand, ina, American negros, 45 years old, field hand; iet child Victoria, 7 years old,

na, American pages, 20 years old, field hand, fanet, American girl, 17 years old, field hand, foliae, American girl, 20 years old, field hand, foliae, American girl, 20 years old, field hand, foliae hand; with her two children, a, 6 years, and Emma 1 year old, fand, American pages, 20 years old, field hand, fand, American pages, 20 years old, field hand, fand, fan

and, American negro, 22 years old, field hand, be, American negress, 38 years, field hand; prolapsua uteri. Irani, American negro, 51 years, cooper; rup-

el, American negress, 47 years, field hand. f, American girl, 14 years, field hand. nia, creole boy, 13 years old.

sth, 11 years old. American boy, 27 years, having one eye af-

ack, American boy, 17 years, field hand.

Mary, American negress, 60 years, field hand.

Maciel, American negro, 27 years old, field hand, Benson, American negro, 25 years, field band.
Rity, American negross, 23 years old, field hand;

Refuge of Oppression. | with her two children, Dick, 3 years old, and Melinda. 4 months old.

a, 4 months old. Page, a negress, 49 years old, field hand. Essex, American boy, 26 years, field hand. Carey, American boy, 24 years, field hand. Fontane, American boy, 20 years, field hand. Little Stephen, 47 years old, driver. Mary, 45 years old, negro cook.

Mary, 45 years old, negro cook.
Argue, 13 years old, plowman.
Joe, creole negro, 17 years old, field hand.
Will, American negro, 64 years old, stock minder.
Tracy, American negro, 58 years old, nurse.
Abraham, American negro, 27 years, field hand.
Little Abby, American negro, 41 years, no account.
Will 29 years old, plowman, &c. Will, 22 years old, plowman, &c. Abel Farmer, American negro, 17 years, field hand. Nathan, 43 years old, gardner. Celly, American negress, 36 years old, field hand;

Julian, 9 years, her children. Isabel, 2 years, and Carter, 6 months old, Emily, American girl, 14 years old. Martha, 14 years old, field hand. Bob Tracy, American negro, 38 years old, plow-

an and field hand. Winney, American negress,33 years old, field hand Bob, 9 years, Tracy, 7 years, Nelly, 5 years, her children.

Abby, 3 years, Annah, 6 months, 5 Cornelia, 12 years old, field hand. Big Moses, 68 years old, cooper. Hannah, 63 years old, poultry minder. Aaron, 26 years old, plowman. Clarisse, 24 years old, field hand; with her child

osette, 2 years old.
Horace, 17 years old, field hand. Forester, 53 years old, coachman; ruptured. Eliza, 10 years, field hand. Bill Taylor, 30 years, field hand and ox driver. Ponny, 30 years old, field hand; with Bill, 9 years,

Nancy, 6 years, Ony, 4 years, and Cornelia, 1 year old, her children. Harry, 11 years old.
Louisa, 18 years old, field hand.
Abel Miller, 41 years old, field hand. Adam, 45 years old; roptured. Allen, 29 years old, field hand and plowman. Bill Manchester, 39 years old, field hand. Edmond, 40 years old, field hand. Ellick, 60 years old; ruptured. Ellis, 28 years old, field hand and plowman. Big Frank, 37 years old, field hand.

le Frank, 37 years old, field hand. Little Henry, 37 years old, field hand. Isham, 56 years old, stock minder. Big Jim, 53 years old, field hand. Dig Jim, 53 years old, field hand.
Little Jim, 27 years old, field hand.
John Yard, 40 years old, ostler.
John Henny, 37 years old, field hand and plowman.
Jesse, 44 years old; dropsical.
Lewis, 38 years old, plowman and field hand.

Leonard, 53 years old, carpenter. Leon, 30 years old, field hand. Emanuel, 35 years old, field hand, plowman and Big Stephen, 63 years old, field hand.

Sam Scott, 38 years old, field hand and plowman. Lucinda, 46 years old, field hand. Milley, 51 years old, washerwoman. May, 43 years old; prolapsus uteri. ears old, Little Charles, 41 years old, field hand. Nancy, 6 years old, no value. Patience, 63 years old. Peggy, 52 years old, field hand, Sarah, 53 years old, a cook. Little Sarah, 27 years old, field hand. Pitman, 12 years old; ruptured. Lucy, 53 years old, negro cook; crippled Kitty, 64 years old; crazy; no value Polly, 12 years old. ra, 41 years old, field hand. Rhoda, 22 years, field hand. Delcey, 48 years old, field hand. Cynthia, 37 years old, field hand. Darkey, 12 years old. Big Charlotte, 43 years old, field hand. Betsy, 41 years old, field hand. Big Ann, 43 years old, field hand. Catharine, 11 years old. Tom Paine, 43 years old, field hand. Guinea William, 40 years old; ruptured. William Som, 48 years old. White, 53 years old; ruptured. Little William, 40 years old, house servant. William Brown, 48 years old, field hand. York, 43 years old, field hand; ruptured. Ned, 43 years old, field hand and cooper. Clina, 22 years old, field hand. Sarah, 19 years old, field hand, Richard, 48 years old, field hand. Frederick, 15 years old. linton, 15 years old. Virginia, 11 years old. Gilbert, 15 years old, house servant. Elea, 12 years old.

Mathilda, 39 years old. seamstress. Big Henry, 53 years old. Little Henry, 64 years old, house servant.

John Nantz, 32 years old, a cooper.

Sophia, 28 years old, a field hand; with her children

her children. Sukey 2 years, and Scott, 2 months old.

Dilly, 27 years old, field hand; with her children Isham, 4 years old, and Henrietta, 17 months old. Candis, 33 years old, field hand; and her childre Fanny, 9 years old, Cambridge, 6 years old,

George, 13 months old. Charlotte Ann, 27 years old, field hand; and her children, Emanuel, 4 years old,

Dick, 2 years old, and Wilson, 2 1-2 years old. Little Hannah, 27 years old, field hand; with her

child Lucy, 3 years old. Charlotte, 24 years old, field hand; and her child Corinne, 28 years old, field hand; with her chil-

eight hundred and forty-nine.
EMILE TASTET, Clerk.

Selections.

From the National Era. To the Editor :

DEAR SIR-I send you herewith a sketch of an Anti-Slavery League on a new plan, which I wish to have published in your paper, for the consideration of leading anti-slavery men throughout the United States. I have stated this plan in conversation with individuals, and have found many who highly approved of it, and wished it to be brought before the public. I therefore have drawn up the following state ment in as concise a form as was consistent with making its principal features intelligible. I should be glad to hear through your paper the opinions of the judicious concerning it, whether in approval or in criticism and objections,

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Meadville, Western Penn., May, 1852.

PROPOSALS FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

The present condition of the Anti-Slavery cause The present condition of the Anti-Slavery cause seems to indicate that some new and general effort is needed in order to give concentration, union and aim to the existing convictions of the friends of freedom. During the last two years, we have seen a vast conspiracy against the rights of man formed and carried forward by the union of political parties and leaders, previously the most hostile to each oth-er. The leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties of the North have united with the Slave Power to give to slavery new guarantees and securities, We have seen Clay and Cass, Webster and Buchanan, Fillmore and Foote, working together, and eulogizing each other. We have seen the patronage and of a Northern Whig President put forth to power of a Northern Whig President put forth to quell all opposition to these compromises with evil. We have seen the greatest intellect of the land prostituted to the task of making conscientious men despise and reject their convictions of duty. We have seen the respectable journals of the North forgetting their ancient gentility in their rage against the men who stood up for the law of God. And we have seen great multitudes of well-menning but soft-minded people persuaded that this effort was all necessary to save the Union from some supposed danger. The result has been, that apostacies from the cause of Freedom have been numerous. But, still, the worst has been done, and great multitudes stand firm for the law of God and the rights of man. Now the question comes, how shall they take advantage of the

question comes, now shall they take advantage of the coming reaction, and so organize their efforts as to do the most service in the cause of Freedom?

Three movements have hitherto included nearly all of anti-slavery effort—the first exclusively moral, the second partly moral and partly political, the third mostly political. The first is the original Garrisonian movement, which is still continued. The nian movement, which is still continued. The sec-ond, that of the Liberty Party, which was absorbed into the Free Soil Party in 1848, at Buffalo. The third is the Free Soil Party. This last is a political party, with its regular nominations and newspapers and with the machinery and policy of a political

All these movements have done good-all are doing good-but all, we believe, are deficient. To William Lloyd Garrison and his friends will ever belong the merit of awakening the public mind to the long the merit of awakening the public mind to the guilt of slaveholding, and the duty of emancipation. They proclaimed the Law and the End—the way and means they did not indicate. The Liberty Party endeavored to be at once a political party and a moral influence-they were too impracticable for the one-too politic for the other. The Free Soil party is in danger of becoming more and more a mere is in danger of becoming more and more a mere party—intent on carrying the next election, and losing its high moral prestige. When it maintains this, it does not act so well as a party. Yet both these agencies are needed—and it would be an evil if either should be abandoned. I have no idea of opposing a single anti-slavery influence. Let every man try his plan, and have his way. Thank God for Garrison and for Horace Greeley, for Wendell Phillips and Horace Mann—for the 17,000 subscribers of the National Era, for the 70,000 subscribers of the Tribune, and the 100,000 purchasers of Uncle Toin. I believe in Gerrit Smith and Fred. Uncle Tom. I believe in Gerrit Smith and Fred. Douglass—in anti-slavery churches and in anti-slavery come-outers. But I do not believe in the attacks made on Horace Mann by Wendell Phillips, on Kossuth by Garrison, on the Era by the Tribune, and on the Tribune by the Era, on Free Soilers by Stephen Foster, on the churches by Parker Pillsbury.

We want union among anti-slavery people of all colors and stripes. We want a basis of action where all can stard together, very without learns their where all can stand together, yet without losing their individual preferences, or giving up their favorite methods. We wish to have an organization which will unite in a practical action anti-slavery Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, and yet leave them, as before, Whigs and Democrats. We want a way of before, Whigs and Democrats. We want a way of acting on politics, without making another political party—political action which will not be party action. We wish to give a practical direction to moral effort, and a moral work to a practical and efficient combination. All these ends, I think, will be attained in the League, the plan of which I now proceed to state.

THE LEAGUE. Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be THE

LEAGUE OF FREEDOM. Its object shall be to dif-fuse anti-slavery convictions by means of lectures Louisinna, 9 years old, a neld hand; with her classes Louisinna, 9 years old, and Joe Wilkinson, 1 year old.

Little Harriette, 33 years old, a field hand; with her children,

Zachariah, 9 years,

Little Harriette, 33 years old, a field hand; with her children,

Zachariah, 9 years,

ng not less than — annually to its funds.
Sec. 3. The pledge shall be as follows: We, whose names are subscribed, agree NOT TO VOTE for any person for an office of trust under the State or Federal Government, who does not, before the election, publicly avow himself in favor of the fol-

1. Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Trial by jury to every person claimed as a fugitive from slavery.

3. Prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and

bolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. No more slave States to be admitted. 5. General Government to be relieved from all

Sec. 4. The League shall not nominate its own candidates, but shall, before every election, publish the names of those condidates of either party, who have publicly agreed to act according to its principles.

Molly, 4 years old,
Bloomfield, 2 years old,
Liddy, 1 month old.
Mary, 30 years old,
Witness, the Hon. R. W. Nicholls, Judge
L. S. of our said Court, this twenty-ninth day of
June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

1. It will place all the North on the side of Freedom.

Suppose that in a Congressional district, where parties are nearly balanced, 1500 Whigs and Democrats should belong to the League. Both parties are then certain that, to elect their candidate, they must take one who agrees with the Leaguers on these points. Sooner or later, they will all do so. So of Governor, so of State legislators, so finally of President.

2. Rwill furnish a bond of union and co-operation to exempts, and seek their dealing carcasses.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

so many times over! O, it was an exquisite pleasure to look upon them! Too good for every day. It is well that there is not a chance for such ecsta-

Vebster Letters, the Gette the men whose apprentices formed the Sims Brigade, the 'Fifteen Hundred Scoundrels,' as Wendell Phillips fitly styled them, who volunteered their aid to Marshal Devens to help him carry poor Sims from the chained Court House to Pearson's Slave Ship-there they were, disappointed, disgraced, scorned. there they were, disappointed, disgraced, scorned, spit upon, their hopes a delusion, and they themselves the laughing-stock and derision of the whole country! O, it was a good sight! An instructive and edifying sight! To see their inflamed eyes, their flushed cheeks, and to hear their curses, both loud and deep, and their impotent threats against the candidate of their party, was too exquisite an enjoyment! It is not often that one sees poetical justice as perfectly done as in this case. These Boston men perfectly done as in this case. These Boston men and risked their all upon a single stake, and that stake the elevation of another man, and they lost ti all. Not even the miserable satisfaction of a chance of being beaten was vonchsafed to them.—
They had denied everything that they had bragged of in former times. They devoured their former words by scores and by hundreds, they made the lowest and most disgraceful prostrations to the Slave Power that had ever been made, and had done the dirtiest work that had ever been demanded of human hands, and all they asked of their Southern masters was the poor boon of the nomination of the man they owned, and they were refused so much as a single vote for him! A fit ending for what was begun on the seventeenth of March, 1850! Daniel Webster offered himself in market-overt to the South. He has diligently done their work and humbly bow-ed himself before them ever since, and in return he gets not a vote beyond the Potomac! And but six t of New England!

d-never were the instruments of Divine Instice ed—never were the instruments of Divine Justices more fitly chosen. Those who have read the columns of this paper for the last three years can bear witness that what is now History, has been prophesied here ever since that gigantic Treason was committed. We always told the world that slaveholders would never trust Daniel Webster. They might use him (and they have, gladly,) but they would never let him use them. The snare he laid for them was set too openly in the eyes of such crafty fowl as they. The dough-face Fillmore was material better adapted to the manipulation of their plastic hands, than the cast-iron villany of Webster. A bitter aggravation of his mortification to have one, whom he must so cordially despise, preferred to him by those for whose favor he had sacrificed everything. In Ambition as in Love, it is no mean embitterment to see a meaner rival carry away the prize.

But whom he wishes most shall seldom gain. Through her perverseness; but shall see her gained By a far worse!' en-never were the instantants of Divine Instite
more filly chosen. Those who have read the columns
of this paper for the last three years can bear witness
that what is now History, has been prophesied here
ever since that gigantic Treason was committed.
We always told the world that slaveholders would

He might have kept his soul and his honor, and have had quite as many votes in the Convention, after all!

He need not have invented the enormous Lie of the Danger to the Union. He need not have debauched the souls of his party in the city to which he owes so much (in more senses than one) and to the extent of his ability throughout the Free States. It has been of no avail that he has crushed the life out of religion and ground morality to powder, making Doctors of Divinity teach for doctrine that the Law of Cougress is paramount to the Law of God, and that the catching of negroes is the chief end for which man was created, and for which Christ died. All these, his labors, are brought to naught. He and his hosts (if so few may be so entitled) are whelmed in the Sea which God has brought upon them as they sought, by enchantments and by force, to stay the Holy Exodus from the Land of Bondage had quite as many votes in the Convention, after all! He need not have invented the enormous Lie of the Dangerto the Union. He need not have debauched

ooner or later, they will an according legislators, so finally of President.

2. It will furnish a bond of union and co-operation to genuine anti-slavery men of all parties.

The pledge is a no-voting pledge, and therefore detaches no man from his party. The Whig is not asked to vote for a Democrat, nor the Democrat for a Whig. He is only pledged to abstain from voting when his own party candidate is an unfit one. Thus the anti-slavery element is not taken out of the Whig and Democratic parties, but is made efficient to bring both right.

3. It will prevent political corruption among anti-slavery men.

As the League will nominate no candidates, no ambitious office-seekers will have any motive to make themselves prominent in its movement. Nor can any charge of office-seeking be brought against the accursed country. But when there is a signal defeat to an overweening and unprincipled Ambition—when intellectual powers equal to the mightiest enterprises stoop to the lowest and the worst—when talents and influences which might have led the hosts of freedom on to victory against the armies of the aliens are surrendered for personal ends and put to the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when those ends are the most infamous uses, and when these themselves are the most infamous uses, and when the most infamous uses, and The object to be accomplished is to get new signatures to the pledge, and new members to the League. But, in doing this, the whole subject of defeated, and he sent away disappointed and disalvery and its evils of freedom and humanity and justice, is opened up for moral and intellectual effort. The above is a hasty sketch of the plan. Its details may have to be aftered. But its main feature of a no-voting pledge is the essential thing, and by means of this a new movement may be commenced, which shall not cease until slavery be rooted out of the land. and.
May I ask the friends of freedom to consider this such as put their trust in them.
It is very true that General Scott will be as bad

as Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore could be. He has been hardly held in from from blurling out his pro-From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE DEFEAT OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

A delicious day, this twenty-first day of June! It well deserves to be the longest day of the year, if it be not—quite. It should ever be noted with a white mark in every honest man's calendar.

One crowded hour of such a day—say, the hour from half-past one to half-past two—were well worth an age of vulgar days. O that you could have seen the faces in State street to-day, when the fatal new was flashed over the wires, that Scott had got the nomination! Hogarth himself would have broken down in the attempt to portray them. What looks of rage and mortification were cast at the bine flag ander the Star-Spangled Banner on the top of the Old State House, that signalized the political death of the man State street had bought, and had paid for so many times over! O, it was an exquisite pleasure to look upon them! Too good for every day. It is trend that he prejudiced his prospects and nearly lost his chance by whis indecent readiness to make the kolou to the Sovereign Power. But he was not in the Presidency to give it life by his touch. He has been withheld from giving it his open approval. And his premature anxiety to do it was what most endangered his hopes. It stands as well as it could do. The Abomination was fastened upon the people by men who did it in the hope of mounting to the highest post in the country by its means—Every man that had any hand in making the Compromise, or who was swift to acknowledge its divinity, both Democratic and Whig, has been rejected, and two men selected on the very ground that they were not in anywise identified with it. If we are to be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be cursed with the thing care. be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be insulted by the presence of any of the men who did it, or who gloried openly in it. And that is much. It is a good lesson in the School for Statesmuch. The Great Rascals never get the great prizes. They do the work, and the smaller fry come in and devonr the fruits. There is Mr. Clay who has been all his life doing mischievous and rascally things for the torments of the dauned in the bottomless pit. For, though we do not profess to be eminent Saints, yet sure are we that if the torments of the dauned in the torments of the dauned in the bottomless pit. For, though we do not profess to be eminent Saints, yet sure are we that if the torments of the over the torments of the damned in the bottomless pit. For, though we do not profess to be eminent Saints, yet sure are we that if the torments of the damned were not endured in Boston to-day, there is no hell on earth, at least.

There they were—the Retainers, the Signers of Webster Letters, the Getters-up of Union meetings.

> SUBSERVIENCY TO THE SLAVE POWER. [Correspondence of the True Democrat.]

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4, 1852.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:-I need say nothing in regard to the Baltimore Convention now in session. to the Baltimore Convention now in session.

Its base subserviency to the slave power is sickening to the heart of honest men. No manly sentiment has yet found utterance in that servile body.—

No one there speaks for freedom, or lisps a sentiment in favor of justice, liberty or humanity. There are the slaveholders; bold, arrogant, and inexorable; the year, only of teranny and degration; and the very embodiment of tyranny and despotism; and northern members are silent, with downcast looks and dejected countenances; disrobed of their selfrespect, they appear as though their very manhood had departed. They look like dead bodies galvanized into motion, but the soul of manhood has evi-dently left its frail tenement, and putrifaction is commencing. They will soon stink in the nostrils of the

But, you ask, will the Whigs do any better? I have hoped they would; but when I look around me, I am led to think that the Whigs will endeavor once more to reconcile the North and South—slavery and freedom; to unite virtue and crime, and, if post they would form a union between heaven and hell in order to carry their Presidential candidate. Northern whigs and northern democrats in private life are favorable to freedom, but when they appear in public, they meekly bow their necks to whatever yoke the slave power sees fit to place upon them. I can see but little evidence of independence on the part of northern whigs. It is certainly true that Seward, of New York, and

Stephens, of Pennsylvania, and Mann, of Massachu-setts, and many other northern whigs who are regard-

mention these facts now, that I may not be said to have adopted these views from the results which may follow the Whig Convention.

fugitive slave; but not a voice was heard in favor of this enslaved freeman until we were told this morning of the very generous and liberal action of certain gentlemen of Maryland, whose sympathy was called forth by the humane interposition of Commissioner McAllister, of Harrisburgh, a notorious slave-catcher McAllister, of Harrisburgh, a notorious slave-catcher there, against whom the contempt and scorn of the people have been directed in consequence of his scoundrelism in sending men to bondage without proof, and without observance of the process of law. But it was thought necessary for him to do something to atone for his iniquities, and the release of this freeman from slavery is made the cause of his glorification, as well as that of several slaveholders. But how many free men of Pennsulvania are now in

But how many free men of Pennsylvania are now in slavery, we know not.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At half past 11 o'clock, the House proceeded to the order of the day, being a bill to receal the law of 1846, known as the 'Act for the restoration of Per-sonal Liberty.' Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, moved the indefi-

nite postponement of the act reported by Mr. Bart-lett. Mr. Sargent, of Wentworth, hoped the motion would not prevail, and that a law, so repugnant to the Constitution, and which places New Hampshire in an attitude hostile to the General Government, would

an attitude hostile to the General Government, would be no longer upon our statute book, and that the House would promptly pass the bill now before it.

Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, who advocated the law of 1846 a year before it passed, and who voted for it when passed, felt bound to resist the repeal of that statute, and proceeded to address the House. Mr. Preston read from the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and the writings of Madison, McDougal, Upshur and others, deprecating slavery, and earnestly opposed the repeal of the law of 1846. Mr. Bartlett, of Portsmouth, felt bound, not only

through the conviction of his own feelings, but also from having advised the introduction of the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, repealing the act of 1846, to say a few words. Mr. B. proceeded to speak in favor of the repeal of the Act of 1846, and speak in favor of the repeal of the Act of 1846, and with the strength of argument and cogency of reasoning for which he had so long been distinguished; and hoped that as one citizen has already been nominated for the Presidency, and another might be the present week, these gentlemen would not stand before the country in the humiliating position of being natives of a State upon whose statute book is a law which arrays us against the country and its Constitution, and is a blot upon our fair name.

Mr. Gove, of Weare, with the zeal and fervor which mark all his public addresses, resisted the repeal of the law of 1846, and earnestly invoked the House to stand fast by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and never bow down, at least unasked, as in this case, to the behests of slavery. He invoked members, by their love of liberty, by the shades of its martyrs, here and in the mother coun-

shades of its martyrs, here and in the mother country; the Hampdens, the Sydneys, and ather patriots, to vote against the repeal of the law under consid-

Mr. Wheeler, of Newport, also addressed the House, in favor of expunging the obnoxious law—a law, the obliteration of which, he said, is immediate. ately demanded, lest the State stand in a treasonable position before the country; a law, the repeal of which had been so forcibly urged upon their consideration by the gentleman from Portsmouth, (Mr. Bartlett,) and which is a reproach to New Hampshire.

Some disposition being manifested to press the question, and proceed before adjournment to a test

Mr. Chamberlain, of Keene, hoped that no undue haste would be had, as it was a question creating some feeling, and upon which probably other gentlemen wished to be heard. At his suggestion, the

House, at 1-4 to 1, adjourned to the afternoon hour. The order of the day, being the bill repealing he act of July 10, 1846, known as the law for the

rotection of Personal Liberty, coming up, Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, withdrew his mo-

Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, and said he would call for the yeas and nays on the question of its passage to a third reading.

On the call for the yeas and nays,
Mr. Dodge, of Nashua, addressed the House against the repeal of the law of 1846, and earnestly and forcibly presented his views on the question. Mr. Dodge, even were he disposed to revoke the law, would not do it now, since it appeared the law, would not do it now, since it appeared to him too much like a peace-offering to the South; and while that portion of the Union enacted and enforced laws whereby free blacks, going to the South in merchant vessels, were restrained, he would not sanction the occupancy of Northern is the before the sacrety.

would not sanction the occupancy of Northern jails by fugitives from slavery.

The third reading of the bill was also opposed by Mr. Harris, of Nelson, and Chase, of Milford, and at half past 3, the Clerk proceeded to the call of the yeas and nays, which were—yeas, 158; nays, 112; so the bill was ordered to a third reading to particular the statement of the past o reading to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At the late ratification meeting in New York, John A. Dix, John Van Buren, and Henry B. Stanton, appeared on the platform in company with Tennessee and Virginia slaveholders, Mike Walsh, Captain Rynders, and other distinguished doughfaces, kidnap-pers and traitors. The fugitive law received the highest commendations from the Licutenant Gover-nor of Indiana, as an introduction to the meeting. Stanton went for Pierce, because he represented Stanton went for Pierce, because he represented the party of progress! He was probably thinking of his own progress from Lane Seminary down to the depths of his present position, when he could unblushingly say, that 'had Cass been nominated, there was not a man that trod the soil who would have supported him more faithfully from the 'close of the convention to the going down of the sun on the day of the election in November.' If there be a lower depth than this, Henry B. Stanton will probably, in following his leader's progress, find it. We should not be surprised any day to find him following the lead of Busteed, and 'capturing,' as lawyer and witness, 'at least' one American, and sending him back to Virginia. Van Buren expressed his acquiescence in the compromise, and in the kidnapping part of the platform.

The New York Evening Post, understanding of course perfectly, its summission in so doing to the slave power, accepts the nomination without remonstrance. Thus end the Barnburners.—A. S. Bugle.

Nomination of General Scott.—We have to-day to announce the nomination of Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. A result which is so much at variance with the feelings and wishes of a very large unmber of the Whigs of this State can hardly be supposed to give immediate or general satisfaction. It is a duty which we, however, as Whigs, owe to our party, and to the principles by which that party is governed, to support the nominee of the Convention.—There is no alternative course, and while surrendering the claims of the favorite statesman of Massachusetts with heavy hearts, we shall work to secure the triumph of Whig principles.—Boston Journal

Coxcont. (N. H.,) June 17, 1852. GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter, officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unningled with

painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have sub-mitted my name to the Convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me, under circumstances other than those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude

the recollections of the fact, that the voice which first pronounced for me, and pronounced alone, came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequence that can betide me

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union, cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its

I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but, beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every hour crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to battle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Concention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with the all believe I can safely say, there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

word nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my gr tefu! acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the convention to which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am. with the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,

FRANK PIERCE.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852. GENTLEMEN:-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have

been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States.

This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my Democratic brethren commands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I accept the nomination with which I have

Throughout a long public life, I am not conscious that I have ever swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the Democratic party; and in whatever situation I may be placed, my countrymen may rest assured that I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the

government in strict accordance with them.

The platform, as laid down by the Convention, meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For the flattering terms in which you have been ed, gentlemen, to characterize my public servipleased, gentlemen, to characterize my points servi-ces. I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them. The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which I have honored. This I claim-nothing more.

With the highest respect and esteem. I am, gen tlemen, your fellow-citizen, WILLAM R. KING.

To Messes. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus FELCH, and P. SOULE.

From the Washington Republican. GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER, Accepting the Nomination for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852. Sin :- I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my unanimous nomina-tion as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent

questions of national policy.

This great distinction—conferred by a numerous This great distinction—conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen—sinks deep into my heart. Remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel—oppressively—the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position. Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment after it had been conferred in addressing a letter to one of your members, to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the nominatio e political princ with the resolutions annexed. ples and measures laid down in the resolutions are so broad, that there is little left for me to add. I, therefore, barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready in my connection with Congress, to recommend or ap ove of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settle-ment of the same, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast and national inheritance, and also to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws suggested by my military experience, viz:— Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces—regular or volunteer-on their receiving an honorabl discharge from the service. In regard to the gen-eral policy of the administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy, for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sen-I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sen-timents throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members by proscription, to exact uniformity to my views. But I should, at the same retaining and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty to, the Constitution and the Union. Convinced that har-mony or good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present end for time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office, mony or good will be established the present and fu-ture interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct-obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of government. legislative and judicial departments of government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto powers always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities. Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the the Convention, and herein suggested, with a sincere and cornest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty through-out the world, avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unneces-sary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the terests of Society, and dangerous to the Union, I ca offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long life, now undergoing the severest examination. Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesses. I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT. To the Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, President of the Whig National Convention,

William H. Seward has signified his hearty approval of the nomination of Gen. Scott. Et tu, Bruie?

misrepresented and assailed a sermon preached by the Rev. J. G. Forman, pastor of the Unitarian Church in that place, in approval of the anti-slavery enterprise. Mr. Forman makes the following reply in the Inquirer

Returning, sir, from the anniversaries of the moral Returning, sir, from the anniversaries of the moral, religious, and philanthropic societies of N. England, in which the great body of Unitarians have a deep and abiding interest, I made them the subject of two discourses to my people. I entered into no discussion of subjects merely political. I said nothing of Slavery Society announce to the unwearied friends of the great political, parties that divide the country. of the question of slavery in its moral aspects; the extent to which the Christian people of the free extent to which the Christian people of the free extent to which the Christian people of the grant of the grant of the grant of the general objects, which I specified, namely, to reform and christianize the public sentiment of the people of the United States, a process which mereuit in placing the general government on the side of liberty, and the final extinction of slavery in this country. This process of reform I hold must be carried on by discussion, through the instrumentality. carried on by discussion, through the instrumentality of the pulpit, the press, and the forum; and these are the means on which this Society relies. I did not lorsing all they may have said on various occasions L. Remond, and Nathaniel H. Whiting. ed my conviction of their honesty of purpose and Christian character, which I am still ready to maintain, and call to the recollection of still ready to maintain, and call to the recollection of those who might be disposed to condemn them for their harshness of speech, equally strong language used by the prophets, our Lord, and his apostles, against the sins of the times in which they lived.—
If I am in error in forming so charitable a judgment of the men and women who compose the American Anti-Slavery Society, it must be set down as an error on the side of charity, which is more than you gan claim for your correspondent. Such is a fair can claim for your correspondent. Such is a fair outline of my discourse; and now, sir, I leave it to the c.ndor of your readers to judge, whether such a discourse, delivered in the regular course of my pul-pit services, ought to subject me to the trainent of g dragged into the columns of your paper, and made the subject of an ungenerous and

play the intellectual bully, and wage a controversy with everything and everybody against whom he can tilt his spear. I have no hesitation in saying it is no other than the astute reasoner 'Medico,' who has but recently discharged his whole park of artillery under twelve years. For sale, also, at the R. R. Station at a couple of his brethren of the craft, and driven from the field our excellent friend J. T. M., whose superior judgment, in retiring from such a cont. st. every one commends, while none will doubt his ability to cope with his opponent in fair and manly

In the first place then, I remark, that the whole intent of his article against me is false and mali-cious. First, he has garbled and fabricated various and pretended extracts from the resolutions and speeches made at the late Anti-Slavery Convention; stated that I was present at all its sessions, and heard all its proceedings, which is not true; and endeavorded to make out, by inference, that I had endorsed all agitation of the question of slavery. that every speaker at that Convention had uttered, because for ooth I approve of the general objects of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which is laboring for the overthrow of American slavery, by arousing a healthy moral sentiment against it, and which has indeed no other object in view; and because I happen opponents have heaped upon them. How would this anonymous critic like to be judged by his own rule?

either departed noted from false reports. which were never uttered, and were not contained in nunciations of the resolutions, as the only two faithful reports of edly laboring. the Anti-Slavery Convention, (that in the New York Tribune, and the one in the Liberator.) will show.— But it is to be presumed my reviewer did not go to

fidelity of the abolitionists than the article of a citi- and religious liberty, and the slave-hunting and slazen' furnishes, they must stand forever acquitted of very protecting 'Compromises' of a profligate Conthe charge. To the great body of American Churches gress deliberately declared to be the bond and condi-who practise, uphold and defend the crimes of slave-tion, the very soul and essence of that Union! Pity holding, they profess to be infidels. But to the holifor the chattelized slave will be succeed at as sickly est precepts of Jesus Christ, who taught the love of God and man, and the duties of justice and bumanity; to the highest convictions of conscience scouted as fanaticism; reference to the law of God as and right, they have proved their fidelity by the same higher than the Fugitive Slave Bill branded as sedi-

of my reviewer, and I have done. It is not true that I apologised for preaching on the subject of slavery. I not feel that any apology is necessary for speakon that subject. What I said was, that I should the fact is overlooked, that, not only is chattel slaver. it should never be silent on that theme. I apologised at the close, for the length of time occupied, as I had exceeded the usual limits of a sermon by twenty minutes; and on other occasions I have justified myself for speaking on the subject, and asked for a candid hearing, but never apologized. That is a misunderstanding. If there are those who suppose I have any timidity on this subject, I hope they will be undeceived. I prefer calmness of speech and a careful statement of facts when I speak on it, and am always desirous of conciliating an unbiassed hearing, where so many prejudices exist. But he who takes this for timidity or a fearful spirit is greatly mistaken. If to identify one's self with an unpopular cause, and vindicate the character of men who are reviled and rejected by their fellow-men, does not evince some degree of moral courage, and refute such a supposition, I know of no other proof that will.

A MANLY REJOINDER. A scurrilous writer in the Nantucket Inquirer having The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JULY 2, 1852.

the great political parties that divide the country, nor the various candidates. I made no allusion to Mr. Webster, but confined myself to a consideration of the question of slavery in its moral aspects; the extent to which the Christian people of the free

mention the names of any of the persons your correspondent has specified, northink of such a thing as ter, Miss Sallie Holley, (of Rochester, N. Y.) Chas Should the weather prove unpropitious for as

sembling in the Grove, the meetings will be held in the Town Hall, immediately adjacent to the Grove.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

INDEPENDENCE DAY - ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

To prevent all mistakes, fail not to take notice attack from an anonymous correspondent, for that the Special Train for the Abington Grove will which you make yourself responsible by concealing leave the Old Colony Rail Road Station in Boston, on that the Special Train for the Abington Grove will Monday next, (July 5,) at 9 o'clock, A. M., 0 instead Now, sir, in proceeding to correct the misrepresen- of 9 1-2, as before stated, waiting, however, the arrival Now, sir, in proceeding to correct the mixture, tations and false statements of this anonymous writer, I choose voluntarily to strip him of his disguise, that we may see who this 'citizen' is, that undertakes to the first accommodation train from Worcester. Of the first accommodation train from Worcester. Stations between Boston and Abington.

TICKETS are now for sale at 21 Cornhill-fifty on the morning of the 5th, and at the different depot on the Road.

and Stations between Plymouth and Abington; but not to passengers by the South Shore Rail Road, as was stated last week, through a misunderstanding is making the arrangements.

We hope our friends generally will improve this or

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

On Monday next, for the seventy-sixth time, the nniversary of American Independence will be celebrated throughout the country, with the usual demonstra to entertain a favorable opinion of the monand women who com-scientious fidelity of the men and women who com-pose this society, instead of joining in the abuse and of 'patriotic' orations, drinking of toasts, discharging obloquy which the prejudice and wickedness of their of fire-works, &c. &c. That Independence was based upon certain truths acknowledged to be 'SELF-EVI-Let us suppose that a Convention of Dentists is called DENT, namely-' that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain that your correspondent attends said Convention, inalignable rights; that among these are life, libproves of its objects, does it foliow that he erty, and the pursuit of happiness.' The Declaration thereby endorse all the opinions and state-in which these truths were set forth, in 1776, as the and approves of its objects, does it follow that he would thereby endorse all the opinions and statements of those who composed it? Or, if one should attend a Temperance Convention, approve its objects, and speak favorably of the sincerity and honesty will be read in all parts of our country with mock will be read in all parts of our country with mock will be read in all parts of our country with mock of its members, would it follow that he thereby en- gravity and rhetorical emphasis; and with as much dorsed all that every speaker might choose to say at such a Convention? Certainly not. Why, Mr. Garrison himself has again and again stated that he did not consider himself reasonable for every thing. did not consider himself responsible for every thing that is spoken on the anti-slavery platform, or that that is spoken on the anti-stavery platform, or that his correspondents say in the Liberator, writing, as they do, over their own names. If such a rule as this of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose, were to prevail, no one could ever attend a Conven- is equal to the entire population of some eight or nin tion with safety, or approve of any good movement.

From these considerations it will appear how manifest it is that the whole drift of the article of my anonymous reviewer is unjust in the extreme, and that all his carping and criticism falls to the ground.

But, secondly, I am very sorry to add that he has either deather productions of popular gladness on Independence Day will be their cries for deliverance, but all unheard and uncared for, except as entering into the ear of the Lord of Sabaoth. The either departed widely from the truth, in several day will be universally descerated in two ways—by particulars, and added dishonesty to falsehood, or empty professions of the deepest reverence for those Several of who severed the chain of colonial bondage, and hypowho severed the chain of colonial bondage, and hypo-title scraps he pretends to quote from Mr. Garrison and Mr. Foster are altered in their phrascology, and portions are added and marked with quotation marks, cause of liberty, on the one hand-and by bitter denunciations of those who are sincerely and disinterest-

. With the mild arms of Truth and Love,

Made mighty through the living God, sources for information. The ex- to effect the liberation of every victim of oppression pressions deserved a place in hell, and so much of on the other. The spectacle will be incongruous the definition of abolitionism as makes its objects grotesque, shameless and revolting, beyond parallel. the everthrow of the church, and its advocating the In the same breath, freedom will be eulogized as a overthrow of all religious institutions, the plunging heaven-derived boon, for the loss of which no com of all forms of civil government, are miserable pensation can be rendered, and slavery defended either shoods, invented by the reporters of a corrupt as a necessary evil or a divine institution! In a thoupress, from which my reviewer has borrowed them, if sand orations and ten thousand dinner sentiments, they are not in part, at least, the fictions of his own the Union will be glorified as the ark of our safety If no stronger evidence is produced of the in- the sheet-anchor of our stability, the bulwark of civi t prove the apostles and primit ve Christians tion; relusal to bow the knee to the Moloch of Slao have been sincere and faithful disciples of their very pronounced worthy of stripes, imprisonment and Lord and Master.

Permit me to correct one other misrepresentation

death. For inconsistency, for audacity, for wicked-

discuss it as a moral question, and not us a question of politics; but that if its moral bearings led me of politics; but that it is flated beatings it to be the constant of the politician, I should go there; tory, but, even in Massachusetts, no lugitive slave that the subject properly belongs to the pulpit, and it should never be silent on that theme. I apologisation of the second of

And now, since you have opened your columns to dred and seven feet, and terminate in Massive Urns of And now, since you have opened your columns to this subject, I will only add in conclusion, that although I am a minister of the Gospel, I am none the less a citizen; and if you choose to permit this discussion to go on, I shall be most happy to discuss the whole subject of American slavery before your readers in any of its aspects, moral or political, and perhaps I shall make even your correspondent adopt a sentiment which, by a grammatical blunder, he has unintentionally expressed, as will be manifest by transposing his remark that 't is to be hoped they are few)—who do not endorse Garrisonism.'

Very respectfully,

J. G. FORMAN.

Nantucket, June 16th, 1852.

pendence to be observed? Every flag should be extension and perpetuity of that system which is 'the furled, or hoisted 'half-mast,' to indicate the cruci-sum of all villanies'—and that a full, hearty and everfixion of liberty. Every drum should be muffled, lasting endorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law is every cannon spiked, every bell hushed, or struck made, whereby those acts of mercy to the suffering only as a funeral knell. All signs of exultation, parade and boasting should be studiously suppresse It is a day for humiliation and repentance, in sack- judgment, are branded and punished as crimes. cloth and ashes.

From British yoke and galling chain, Our fathers loosed the land; But other yokes and bonds remain,

Their sons with shame to brand:—
For chains and bars, and whips and sears,
Now mingle with Columbia's stars,
To change for shame her banner's fame—
For shame! for shame! for shame!

Not till the millions of our oppressed countryme are emancipated should the Fourth of July be cele-Their friends, at least, should not allow themselves them.' to be diverted from any anti-slavery convocation of the day, if they have the means or the opwhat it may, they will never retire from the conflict tial to the preservation of the Union. until 'victory or death' be their portion. Though, now, ours is the note of lamentation; yet,

When comes the day, as come it must, That chains shall crumble into dust, We'll all hurrah, both near and far-

ESSEX COUNTY.

It a long time since we have been present at a meeting in this County, so full of encouragement, and jection of the claims of DANIEL WEBSTER, the great so symptomatic of an anti-slavery revival, as the anni- Northern Apostate, for the Presidency of the United versary of the Essex County A. S. Society, which States, by the entire body of Southern delegates in was held in Georgetown on Saturday and Sunday the great Whig Convention at Baltimore, -he not last. Our anticipations of a large attendance were having received a single vote from them during the not at all sanguine; and yet members and friends of whole fifty-three ballottings-we see an instructive the cause, animated by the same determined spirit of and cheering fulfilment of the scriptural declaration, eternal hostility to slavery, though not entirely agreed that the expectations of the wicked shall perish, as to the most effective method of attacking that foul and he that, being often reproved, and hardeneth his system, rallied in all directions, representing Glouces- heart, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without ter, Salem, Danvers, Newburyport, Topsfield, Ames- remedy.' bury, Haverhill, Bradford, Lawrence, Andover, and other places, and constituting an assembly, which, on enever was wickedness more disgracefully defeatedsuch political conventions as were recently held in fitly chosen. Baltimore, as there are drops in the ocean, or sands on | 13. Resolved. That 'it is no unholy triumph that the sea-shore. Newburyport and Lawrence were swells our hearts in view of such an event as this deeminently, the 'banner County' in this Commonwealth, as to her anti-slavery zeal and activity. Born within her boundaries, we have a native wish that she should lead the way in the great struggle for the establishment of impartial and universal liberty in our country. In population, intelligence, wealth, tation of total depravity, there should only have been industry, thrift, morality, she occupies a very high position; and it is in her power to exert a mighty influence over the public sentiment of the land. Let native land, and colonize them on the barbarous and her remember, to the quickening of her slumbering pestilential coast of Africa. energies, that ' to whom much is given, of the same much shall be required.' Eminently religious, let her atoned for, by the zeal and interest which that subject also remember that the test of piety toward God is is now exciting, in Congress and in many of the sepalove for man as man, and sympathy for all who are rate States, as well as in the more private departments

The Society held four meetings consecutively in the Universalist meeting-house, the only one that could its power—and to expose its hypocrisy and iniquity be procured in the place. Whether that house could have been obtained, if the pulpit ministrations in it were not at present suspended, we do not know; but a vote of thanks was heartily given to the proprietors for the use of it on the occasion, in addition to some

but they were animated and impressive, covering a efforts to secure a good local attendance, and also for good deal of ground, religiously and politically.—
Among those who participated in them were W. L.
Garrison and John M. Spear of Boston, Parker Pills.

Garrison and John M. Spear of Boston, Parker Pills. Garrison and John M. Spear of Boston, Parker Pillsbury of Concord, N. H., Charles L Remond, John I. Innis, and G. F. Chever of Salem, James N. Buffum of Lynn, Josse P. Harriman of Danvers, Benjamin A. Stevens of Lawrence, Thomas Haskell of Rockport, and William Jenkins of Andover.

The following are the resolution presented by W. L. Garrison, in behalf of the Business Committee, for the consideration of the meeting :-

1. Resolved, That in the long, dark record of human depravity, embracing all climes and all ages, nothing is to be found comparable to the guilt of this nation in enslaving one sixth portion of its entire popnation has enjoyed such light, or made such lofty professions of regard for the cause of liberty and the rights of man

2. Resolved. That as it is a 'self-evident' truth. that all men are created equal, and endowed by their George Thompson, and holding Mr. T. up to their Creator with an inalicnable right to liberty; it is also indignation for going to America, to promote the antiself-evident, that they who deny that equality, and slavery cause! This conduct is quite consistent with trample upon that right, are to be classed among the Mr. Scoble's injustice to the Slave's interests in withworst of tyrants, and denounced as the enemies of

3. Resolved, That in every slave on the American soil, we see 'a man and a brother'-in every slaveholder, a man-stealer-in every apologist for slavery, William Clay, a thoroughly pro-slavery man, who one who is recreant to the instincts of his own nature, and disregardful of all the principles of justice and

A. Resolved. That as there is no crime equal in atrocity to the act of turning a human being into a piece of property, it follows that if, as the great majority company with Josiah Henson, to educate the colored of the clergy of this country maintain, slavery is sanctioned by the Bible, then the Bible is the most pernicious volume in the universe, and those religious It will be well for the Abolitionists to watch well the interpreters are doing what in them lies to cover it with opprobrium. Nevertheless,

5. Resolved, That neither slaveholders nor their defenders believe their declarations, as to this alleged prohibit the circulation of the Bible among the slave opulation, and make it a heinous offence to teach their slaves to read its 'inspired' teachings.

6. Resolved, That nowhere is the portraiture of this bloody and oppressive nation so correctly drawn- equalled only by its meanness and unscrupulou no where are its hypocrisies, pollutions and crimes so destitute of every manly trait, and actuated by movividly portrayed-no where is it so strongly rebuked, tives basely personal and intensely selfish. He has so faithfully warned, so boldly arraigned, or so fearful- acted most treacherously toward Mr. Thompson. ly condemned-as in the pages of that volume which it professes to regard as the word of God.

7. Resolved, That since the conspiracy of the Jewpose, more lost to shame, more stained with blo it, 'whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made,' is henceforth to be frowned upon, and, if possible, suppressed, as 'dangerous to our peace'—

29, 1852, aged 75 years, 2 months, and 17 days.

How ought the anniversary of American Inde- | that a new and fearful impetus has been given to the and outraged, which Christ has set forth as the test of character and the condition of salvation, in the day of

8. Resolved, That in Gen. Franklin Pierce, the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, we recognize one whose professions of Democracy are insulting to the common sense of mankind, and in the highest degree impudent and profligate; whose career, whether in private or in public, 'whether in Congress or out of it,' has been marked by an unbroken series of acts, unsurpassed in servility to the Slave Power, hostile to every attempt to give succor and redemption to the millions in bondage, as gratuitous brated with song and festivity. With special reference in their performance as they were villanous; and to their deliverance should the day be consecrated. It is who, in his recent letter of acceptance of his nominaa good use of it to make it subservient to the cause of tion, puts the seal to his eternal condemnation when temperance, and other reformatory purposes; but for he says, 'I accept the nomination upon the platform these, there are other seasons quite as appropriate and adopted by the Convention, not because this is expectjust as useful. Those who are grinding in the South- ed of me as a candidate, but because the principle ern house of bondage,-the most oppressed and out- embraced in it command the approbation of my judgraged of the human race,-have the first and highest ment, and with that I believe I can truly say, there claim upon our sympathy and aid on Independence Day. has been no word or act in my life in conflict with

portunity to be present. Nor should they regard with a military chieftain, whose laurels are stained their presence as of no special consequence. It should with blood, and were gathered in a war most wantonbe made the DAY of DAYS for the overthrow of slavery, as formidable to domestic as it was ever de- its origin and design, and to the dismemberment of signed to be to foreign tyrants. Not less than five an empire solely for the purpose of giving strength and thousand persons ought to congregate together in the permanence to the Slave Power; and who heartily Grove at Abington on Monday next, animated by one supports all those atrocious compromises, including impulse, and prepared to enter anew into 'solemn the Fugitive Slave Law, which are now declared to league and covenant' with each other, that, cost be the test of loyalty to the Government, and essen-

10. Resolved, therefore, That in voting for either of the Presidential candidates, full sanction is given to slaveholding, slave hunting, and a war of aggression,-and sentence of condemnation passed against every effort to break every yoke, and to let the oppressed go free; hence, every voter for such men forfeits all claim to the title of Christian, and is utterly defective in his morality.

11. Resolved. That in the scornful and utter re

12. Resolved, That in the language of another, the score of true | at iotism, would outweigh as many of never were the instruments of Divine Justice more

strongly represented. It was a season of refreshment feat of Daniel Webster, but the joyful accepting of the to all present, and we trust a sure omen, also, that truth, that Congress is not omnipotent to dethrone the Old Essex is again to be, what formerly she was pre- God of heaven and earth, and that He still maketh the wrath of man to praise Him.'

Parker Pillsbury offered the following resolution :-Resolved, That in order to render the 'Compro-MISES' of a late Congress, a full and perfect manifesfree colored people of the United States from their

Resolved. That this omission seems likely to be of society- and we feel called upon to renew our warfare upon so infamous a device of Slavery to prolong to the world; and thus to save a large portion of our countrymen from an exile and banishment as cruel and atrocious almost as slavery itself.

James N. Buffum having declined a re-election President of the Society, Charles Lenox Remond was chosen to fill the vacancy.

No sketch of the discussion was made for the press, fast coadjutor, Moses Wright, of Georgetown, for his hibition of hospitality.

JOHN SCOBLE.

In a communication, dated London, June 7th, we have received the following statement :-

'I see in ' The Frederick Douglass' newspaper May 20th, received this day, that the Editor assumes credit for Mr. Scoble, Secretary of the ' British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' because he had, on a former occasion, voted for George Thompson at an election for the Tower Hamlets. Such, however, is present occasion. At a recent meeting of Mr. Thompson's friends and constituents, to promote his return at the forthcoming election, Mr. Scoble harangued the people as they were leaving the place of asembling, slavery cause! This conduct is quite consistent with holding from the public any account of Mr. Thompson's labors in America, in the pages of the Reporter.

It is believed that Mr. S. is actively engaged in promoting the interests of Mr. Thompson's opponent, Sir either staid away from the divisions in the House of Commons, or voted against the measure, in every stage of the bills, for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies.

Mr. Scoble is reported to be going to Canada in people there,-a scheme for which Scoble and Henson have been making a large collection in England. course of a man in Canada, who, like Mr. Scoble, has been the constant villifier and systematic opponent of the most devoted friends of the Slave on your side the sanction, is clearly established by the fact, that they his anti-slavery notions into the Canadian community. water. It is to be hoped he will not instil any of they having done mischief enough in this country. This is another development of the true char-

acter of Mr. John Scoble, whose malignity of spirit is

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

After a lingering illness, HENRY CLAY departed this ish Chief Priests, Scribes and Pharisees, for the cruci- life, at Washington, on Tuesday forenoon last, in the fixion of Jesus, and the extirpation of Christianity, 76th year of his age. He was a brilliant orator, and exthe world has witnessed no conclaves of fallen spirits ceedingly attractive and m agnetic in social life, but utmore profligate in principle, more desperate in pur- terly devoid of principle, and one who has done od or more than any other man to extend and perpetuate teeped in pollution, than the recent National Whig slavery, and render popular the accursed doctrine of and Democratic Conventions at Baltimore; and that, 'compromise.' Death has its uses; and never is this in the 'platforms' mutually adopted by them as the more clearly seen than in the removal of such a man test of party fidelity and the bond of union, the acme from a world which he has only cursed by his of human guilt is attained-seeing that all discussion bad example. In his removal, the colored populaof the slavery question, whether in Congress or out of tion of the country, both bond and free, have lost their

RANDOM THRUSTS. BY SHARPSTICK.

Were certain religious doctrines to be preached a this day with all the flery energy and sulph this day which attended their utterance fifty years at more ago, the churches would be deserted by the whole community. To keep a respectable of hearers together, the clergy are compel of hearers agence, and weight are compelled a smooth over those doctrines, pare them away, to them down, paint and varnish them up, and change the state of the s their whole rig-till they resemble the original mas even less than a lady's poodle resembles a per lar's mastiff. I have heard a stiff · Orthodox ' wade through a dozen sermons, and never once speat the words 'devil,' 'hell,' or 'damnation.' Yet eve discourse was tinged with the gloomy and for theology of his sect-a theology resting on t three bugbears, like a stool which rests on Perhaps the poor minister believed in all thes delusions; but he was too cunning to har them, and thrust them forward, and rake the Die ary for ghastly adjectives to trick them out with. H knew that the rising liberality and humanity of age would rebel against the blunt, coarse presents of ideas so barbarous and revengeful. It is a charing sign to the philanthropist's eye, this faint smile that is beginning to soften the grim features of pops

The popularity of the 'Maine Law' smong the Temperance community is surprising; but a good reason exists for it. If the 'Cold Water Army' is to e equipped at all with legal weapons for fighting the be equipped in monster Rum, and slaying his direful brood of Crime, Poverty, Misery, Disease, and Premature Death, they want effective weapons. The old pop-guns of feeble prosecutions and the swords of trifling fines are but an aggravation to them, when they witness the havor made by real shot mid steel from the Down East armory. No wonder their fingers itch for a supply of that ammunition and a grasp of that sabre.

Mending shoes and coats is commendable and eco. omical. Repairing houses is wise and neces Revising and correcting books is expedient and proper. In such minor affairs, touching and benefiting but a few persons, we hear no outery against reno tion and reform. But attempt to improve the Consitution of a State or the Creed of a Church, and what a nest of hornets will buzz about you! what a kennel of curs will bark and snap at you? Tearing down and rebuilding is the regular order of the day in struetures of comparatively small moment; but there must be a 'finality,' forsooth-a stern veto against clean ing, purifying, altering, or bettering in any respectwhen it comes to structures of infinitely great moment. No matter how unwholesome and dangerous to human welfare the edifice of Church or State may have become, any process of cleaning up and setting to rights is vehemently croaked and squealed sgainst by the owls and rats who burrow therein. They deem t treason toward the State and sacrilege toward the Church to purge either of old festering abuses. But why not increase the mental comfort, convenience growth, and progress of the citizen by improving the political and ecclesiastical institutions under which he lives, even more eagerly than we increase his bodily comfort by improving the tenements and apparel which he uses? Why employ, reward, and honor the innovators in little things-the destructives of physical nuisances and the constructives of utility and beauty; while we scorn, persecute, and starve the innovators in large things-the destructives of moral nuisances and the constructives of truth and justice! It seems to me both wrong and ungenerous to distribute all our coppers to the first kind of workmen and all our kicks to the last ind.

It is the prerogative of genius to pluck the choicest flowers in spots where common eyes can discern only grass and weeds. Mrs. Stowe, in her wonderful novel of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has shown that the sublim est virtues may flourish in that lowilest and most despised of earthly habitations, the negro but : and that a poor, illiterate, bartered, black plantation slave may manifest a degree of Christian gentleness, forbearance and love, that prove him to be a closer copy of the early martyrs than any cultivated white victim of oppression who has been tortured to death for many centuries. A chief merit of this masterly look, in my view, is the strong light in which it portrays the cellencies of the African character; and thus easts sadder and more appalling shade on the infernal crim by which they are robbed of development.

HENRY CLAY. HARTFORD, June 29th, 3, P. M.

Four hours ago, the spirit of Henry Clay passe from earth, and found its eternal Home! It is well! It is well for himself. He will now see the errs of his way, and repent of his sin in chaining his brothers! His heart will be changed to love, and hi whole soul be melted, that he could have hated so long ! He will be a glorious, never-ceasing abolition ist, now, and will grow to be a good, kind ange instead of being any more a blind, misguided slave owner. O my brother, pass to the skies! I wish thet

joy of this change! It is well for his slaves. He will now come back and comfort them. Yes, in their sweat and toil, and under the agony of the bloody lash, he will whisper to their hearts sweet words of solace and sympa bidding them be of good cheer, for the day of the deliverance is at hand! His spirit will ever be not them in their dark prison-house, to dispel the gloom, and nerve their souls with courage to bear until the time of the end! Once their master, he will now be their nearest, and dearest, and best friend-he will be their minis cring spirit-their guardian angel!

It is well for the slave-owners. He will com back, to tell them of their fatal mistake! He will not only impress the minds of his old comrades Washington, whom he long aided to 'frame mischiel by a law,' but he will yet utter a voice, which the whole thousands in the South-land whom he so sa couraged to make merchandise of human souls, shall hear and heed! For, not as once, there is no Silest Land of the Dead, but those who have gone before roturn, and talk with spirit voices, and give us we drous messages from their celestial home! And he shall come, crewhile against us, but now to help " calling, as if from that very tomb, which has not pet received his ashes, to his old partners in guilt, de nouncing to them their sin of sins, and praying the with mightiest power of moving entreaty, to und their hold of their bleeding victims! And he shall summon the East and the West, and the North and the South, to unite to banish the crime-aye, he sha summon the nation to do justice! Then let him pass away, but welcome him back again!

So farewell, brother! We have erred as well as thou, and we chide not again! Like charity we sk for ourselves, like charity we give to thee! Thou set wiser grown, now that thou art gone, and we shall grow wiser too! Together, then, will we work, and grow, and climb; we, weak and lowly on car and thou, strong and fai thful to help us, in the Spirit

Little Eva; Uncle Tom's Guardian Angel. Conposed and most respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Harict Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Calif. Poetry by John G. Whittier; Music by Manuel Emilio. Boston: Published by John P. Joseff &

The Lines on Little Evs. by Whittier, are very Co., 1852. beautiful; the Music, we are told, is admirably adapted to them; and the whole is very tastefully executed to them. ed. Success to every jeffort to excite a love of the beautiful and good.

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LETTER. NO. L. HARTFORD, (Ct.) June 9th, 1852.

Write'-the heart echoes, 'Amen ! had, obedient to the mind, comprolongs the few short moments last Friday morning, and I am still ed by nearly jety, recalling kind looks and pleasng remembrances of many years of and whispering to my soul deep and in away, trim, and change original dog mbles a ped hodox' priest affection in the eternal future. I you, glad to have seen dear T____ sweet baby! I see her now her little shy look, her half-won exgives me one of her dimpled smiles; Yet ever and frightful ing on the on three len o harp upon to the Diction-out with. He nanity of the

rle, and her roguish acknowledgthat she perceives our admiration of love to gaze through the little temple contemplate the immortal dweller that she will yet live in a far more for the pure spirit, now enlivenbody, and looking through it, with vet with a more living light beam as from the 'spiritual body.' Bright ing of her eternal day. Fair is the Book of Life'-what will the prehly existence will be but the preface Life, a volume which has no finis. est from blot, the fairer its pages are urer the thoughts traced thereon, the the actions there recorded,-the more shout eternity will be this never-tonduction to the chapters which will s without end. It has been writtenhe Book of Life is composed of the human not made. The lids are made of the body, the side mental faculties. Upon their leaves are side many deviations of the individual from deviations of the individual from ude. The recording angel is the Law positive principle in Nature, which is e positive principle in Nature, which is e mark of transgression is upon the tridual—the Book of Life—is immor-ies away to the spirit-land. The rec-ion appears on the living faculties; their deformity and decrepitude—in

immediately to advance with the higher eternal highway of Love and Wiswhich are never out, because we do not realize the imthe work before us, nor the responsibility How negligently we record that which how thoughtless we are, whilst indeliupon our preface what will indicate the w! There, with too little reflection, the after thought, action after action, for stamping that which the archangels k upon; for there will be no veil to hide it. dual is the book, and the lids, which may contents, are, as the work progresses, for a cover so transparent that all within is

lime been glancing at your thus far written pre ster; at those parts of it which it has mitted me to read; and many a shining word on pure and unstained pages; and in all that stmy view, I see no dark line, no treachery here, only sweet affections. Then from this plation of your interior life, I look happy surroundings of your more external nee, and behold your beautiful home, its lovlending sunshine to its brightness, and of land and sea spread out before those noble cedars of a hundred years, far exig in beauty all other trees I ever saw; the many d elegancies of your abode; and I love to marine in the midst of them, blessing and sed. Then do I more love to think, (with a cerowledge,) that there is no death to envelrightness in gloom, but that still fairer are berond it and that no 'dark valley' lies een, no 'shadows' (but the shades of ignorance) ene, and that however beautiful may be the ilof life which adorn the preface of our book tar more glorious pictures shall embellish the es to follow. All that is grandest here is perfect type of that which shall hereafter realed. When we behold earth's loveliest scenes, feel our hearts glow within us, our minds expand conceptions of what is lovelier still beyond. Let heck these (an called) imaginings, they are Mal's prophecies of life to come, of brighter b-they belong to our immortality. We are ortals, and the infinite spreads out immeetly before us. We look through the natboly which beclouds our vision, but let us for to search; for the sight strengthens by ing, and light comes to us, which disperses thelaws. Whence comes this light which bursts It comes to us from God's Book whereon his thoughts are stumped. It up from human pages; it emanates from

9th, S, P. M. Clay passed ! It is well! nee the error ning his broth-; and its rays are unto all. But we have been to close our eyes to this light, as though the love, and his Ref Ged were too bright for us to look upon ; parch of las been given us instead, and we have been asing abolitionnght to seek there, and only there, for God, and d, kind anyol, and light, and immortality. What wonder that sguided slave-s! I wish thee to have tood in darkness? The unreflecting are conbe passively led through the blackness seth's night, but the mind that shrinks grows w come back, t and toil, and will whisper to and sympathy. and grapples painfully with the dense clouds nce, until it emerges from their overshadow-Then is their life begun, and there is 'no death"! What brings "life and immortality to day of their The words of Paul do not reveal it, though ever be near my satisfy the unthinking. The recorded respel the gloom, bear until the he will now be being of Jesus of Nazareth convinces only the ions in mere testimons. But Knowledge brings immortality to light.' I know that I shall nd-he will be Why do I know it? It is not because it angel! He will come flep, that one arose from the dead, and a long ago testified thereto. No-were this ske! He will ideed would seem to me the 'valley of the comrades in aday of death'! But I read within God's Book of frame mischiel a volume without beginning and without end; hat not to get knowledge. It tells me not. om he so en-in souls, shall e is no Silent page, that it is a transgression of laws to eat of knowledge,' and on another, to add to gone before, give us won-me! And he w to help us, nowledge, and again condemnation to them st knowledge, declaring they are 'destroyed knowledge'-thus condemning (as it all sides, both to know and not to know. ch has not yet in guilt, de-praying them, ity, to unclasp write these contradictions; but God is stableness, and his word is unchangeala his Book, let us read of the origin of life, and dity grows out of it as naturally as the tree a the germ, as the flower blossoms, as the floped. Too long have we listened to nur-

And he shall the North and -aye, he shall Then let him n f rred as well as charity we ask ee! Thou art , and we shall we work, and wly on earth, H TREAT.

Angel. Comd to Mrs. Har-Tom's Cabin. n P. Jewett &

mirably adapt-tefully executa love of the

Jot tell over these gems where light will be * See 'Approaching Crisis,' p. 213. A. J. Davis.

il drape itself, and be clad like the angels!

will not now weary you with more. It is

my mind within the pure casket of yours.

mune with you, and deposit the

tion and to fairy tales; too long been hushed to

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ing our eyes, afraid to look up, lest

al to us something fearful to gaze upon.

more than we do to-day, and so on forever.

For that forever I am, SILONA. Yours,

THE HOLV BIBLE! To Joseph Barker: Dear Sir-

Though the overflowing cup of adversity quenched the light of hope within my soul, yet at this 186 pages, 12mo., just issued from the press of Geo. moment I am happy, gloriously happy, to know your soul has dared to be free-has dared to cast aside the worn-out garments of superstition, and now experiences how good it is to suffer and be strong! Refreshing American lads against the use of a weed, styled by the to my spirit, like the pure stream to the thirsty travel- immortal Lambler in the desert, is the boldness of the position you have taken, in regard to the popular delusion of the day. The principles you advocate, the sentiments you express, in the Liberator, awaken responsive much brains, to say the least, to use tobacco, a judgchoes in my heart, harmonious as the accordant tones of Peace and Love breathed upon a jarring world,

of angels. profound and thorough reform, in regard to the Bible question. Would your voice might be heard through. out the length and breadth of this your chosen land, pleading in Freedom's tones the cause not only of is the voice of his own experience—the record of his Southern slaves, but of mental emancipation from own minute, yet extended observation-and the offgrossest auperstition. The stand you have so fearlessly taken, in regard to the 'Holy Bible,' requires the moral heroism of martyrdom. And hear let me say, dence' should be made. Nowis the time to ask ourselves with earnest appeals to the young from such men as victions, without fear of man? Can we brave the current of popular displeasure consequent thereon? ly for his work at the request of Uncle Toby. Have we freed ourselves from our friends? How many of us can say, that, if we never free a single reach his ear, buy this little book, read it carefully, slave, we have attained perfect freedom ourselves in and HEED it, too! So shall you be saved from a habour efforts to emancipate our brother man?"

Dear brother, be not discouraged—be not weary in the soul. well-doing. Think how many minds are groping in utter darkness, and what a blessed thing to lay down THE WATER CURE JOURNAL .- A new volume cor life for the welfare of the world! Amid all the per-mences with the present July number. Published secutions and sufferings you are called to pass through, monthly: illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the you will still be cheered by this most glorious structure, anatomy, and physiology of the human thought, that you are true to your own convictions of body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is duty. Within your soul, you will listen to a still emphatically a Journal of Health, designed to be a small voice of approval, sweeter than the music of complete Family Guide in all diseases. angels! May God bless and strengthen you from day TERMS .- Only One Dollar a Year, in advance. to day! may He crown your existence with loving Please address, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, kindness and tender mercies! Finally, may you be No. 121 Nassau street, New York. spared to witness the fruition of your dearest hopes, the success of your highest efforts, which shall usher those unacquainted with this Journal. We copy in the dawning of that glorious millennium, when the human mind shall trample beneath it the fetters of ancient creeds and superstitions, and be free to be science of health; always ready, straight-forward, governed only by the immutable, eternal principles of and plain spoken, it unfolds the law of our physical truth and right! Yours in sympathy,

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Universalist meeting-house at Georgetown, Saturday evening, and Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, June 26th and 27th-the President, James N. Buffum, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Joseph Merrill was chosen Secretary pro tem. Charles F. Hovey, Eliza J. Kenny, and Benjamin A. Stevens were chosen a committee, to nominate officers for the year ensuing ; William Lloyd Garrison, C. L. Remond and John T. ing. A Finance Committee was chosen, consisting of

B. P. Harmon and D. P. Hammond.
The meeting was addressed by William L. Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, William Jenkins, Thomas Haskell, and Benjamin A. Stevens. The latter gave a very interesting account of a visit to Savannah, Geo.

AFTERNOON SESSION. James N. Buffum declined be a candidate for re-election to the office of President the ensuing year. On motion, it was unanimously voted, that the thanks of this Society are due to Mr. Buffum, for his impartial decisions, his unflinching fidelity and untiring zeal in behalf of the interests of this Society, while acting as its President.

The committee on nominations reported the following list of names for the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, which was adopted:

President .- CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem. Vice Presidents .- Eliza J. Kenny, Salem ; Thomas T. Stone, Salem; Warren Low, Essex; Benj. A. Stevens, Lawrence: Nathan Webster, Haverhill; E. Jenkins, Andover; Moses Wright, Georgetown,

Cor. Secretary .- Geo. W. Putnam, Lynn. Recording Secretary .- Joseph Merrill, Danvers.

Treasurer .- Eliza J. Kenny, Salem. Auditor .- Jesse P. Harriman, Danvers,

Executive Committee .- Abner Sanger, Danvers ; Gertrude Barrett, do.; Eli Burnham, do.; John Bailey, Lynn; Theodore Elliot, Georgetown; Jas. Babcock, Salem; Joseph H. Putnam, do.

The following resolutions were offered by Wm. L Garrison, Chairman of the business committee :-For the whole series, see the preceding page

annexed to an editorial article respecting the meeting. These resolutions were discussed in a very able manner by C. L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, J. P. Harriman, James N. Buffum, John M. Spear, and W. L.

EVENING SESSION. This session of the Society was one of great interest. Addresses were made by G. Garrison, Chas. Lenox Remond, Jesse P. Harriman,

and Parker Pillsbury. On motion of John T. Page, it was voted, that the

prietors of this house, that they have, through their

occasion; an act in which their liberality nobly contrasts with the limited and intolerant spirit which governs both the other religious boties in this place. This meeting was one of uncommon interest .-Throughout it was evident to all present, that our cause is steadily advancing. No power can withstand the mighty onslaught of the invincible lovers of liberty. The day will be ours, the victory is sure ; for who can successfully oppose the will of the living

God? CHARLES LENOX REMOND, President. JOSEPH MERRILL, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. The July number of this ably conducted periodical maintains its high reputation. The following is the table of contents :-Article I. Palfrey's Academical Lectures. By Rev.

childish ignorance! we soon outgrow all clothes which cover our infant bodies A. P. Peabody. saide, but that with which our nurses, Art. II. The Christ of the Apocryphal Gospels. lous seal, bedeck our minds, we cling to By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

the past, and religiously bequeath them to Art. III. The Religion of Geology. By Rev. R. P. But, fortunately, they have now be-Stebbins, D. D.

dbare to serve much longer, and mind Art, VI. Schleirermacher. By Rev. Hasbrouck Art. V. The Christian Review on Original Sin

and The next generation will throw away ragged garments, and wonder that their tre ao poorly clad. Oh, how my soul re-By Rev. James F. Clarke. the prospect of those bright and glittering Art. VI. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. By Rev. but and science, in which the mind of

Joseph Harrington. Art. VII. Man and Nature. By Rev. T. W. Higginexpands as I write, and I have much to

Notices of Recent Publications-Literary Intelligence-Religious Intelligence.

It is a significant fact, as to the position of the Christian Examiner, or the spirit of its editors, respecting the question of American slavery, that in its synopsis of the proceedings of the various meetings by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. Price 15 cents a copy, held during Anniversary Week, not the remotest re- or \$1,50 per dozen.

ours to better appreciate their worth, and to separate | ference is made to the New England Anti-Slavery the false from the true. To-morrow we shall know Convention, though it held no less than nine public meetings of unusual interest, and all numerously atended, and though the work it was aiming to accomplish is of paramount importance in this country.

> Thoughts and Stories on Tobacco, by Uncle Toby, ad dressed to his Nephew, Billy Bruce.

This is the title of a small, but very neat volume of C. Rand, No. 3 Cornbill.

It is illustrated by a series of cuts which are deridedly taking, and is designed as an earnest appeal to

. Stinkingest of the stinking kind.'

The author, who styles himself UNCLE TOBY, is a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian,-having too ment ripened by the intellectual toil of thirty years, and a great, warm, manly heart, which alone prompts rising higher and still higher, and mingling with the him to issue this appeal to the young. If he were as able as he is willing to labor for the redemption of The advancing Spirit of the Age calls loudly for the young from the contemptibly vile habit of using tobacco, he would drop his little work, free as the dew all over the land, instead of charging the enormous price of twenty-five red cents for it! His book spring of his own deep conviction that tobacco is working death even among American lads.

The work is in two parts-114 pages are occupied now is the time 'a Declaration of Mental Indepen- with the 'thoughts and stories,' and the remainder these test questions- Dare we utter our whole con- Leonard Woods, Heman Humphrey, Neal Dow, Orin

We would say to every lad in America, could we it which defiles the body, degrades the mind, corrupts

A few brief editorial notices may be acceptable to

From the New York Tribune. . The Water Cure Journal holds a high rank in the

nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats.' From the Fountain Journal. · Every man, woman, and child, who loves health,

who desires happiness, its direct result, who wants to live while he does live,' live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practise its precepts.'

From the New York Evening Post. 'THE WATER CURE JOURNAL .- This is, unquestion ably, the most popular health journal in the world.'

This Hydropathic Journal now enters upon its Fourteenth Volume, with a circulation of FIFTY Page, a committee to prepare business for the meet. Thousand Copies. The ablest medical writers are among its contributors, and all subjects relating to the Laws of Life, Health and Happiness may be found in its pages. Now is the time to subscribe.

> THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: A emplete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An illustrated work with over 300 engravings, embracing Outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body ; Hygienic Agencies, and the Preservation of Health; Dietetics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water-Treatment ; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwife ry and the Nursery; with a complete Index. By R. T. Trall, M. D.

Two 12mo. volumes, substantially bound, price \$2 50. Published by Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street,

can fill its place. Without any parade of technical terms, it is strictly scientific; the language is plain and simple; the points explained are of great importance; devoted to progress, the editor is no slave to theory; he does not shock the general reader by medical ultraisms; improvements. Of all the numerous publications which have obtained such a wide popularity, as issued by Fowlers and Wells, perhaps none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia. - New York Tribune.

This great work has received the highest commendations from the American Press, without a single dissenting voice; which, together with our knowledge of its superior and unequalled merits, confirms us in the belief that it will soon become the STAND-AND WORK ON HYDROPATHY. Certainly, nothing in Europe or America has yet been attempted which can approach it in either execution, completeness in detail, or general excellence. It must quickly find its way into the hands of every disciple of Hydropathy. — W. C. Journal. . This great work has received the highest commer

SUPERNAL THEOLOGY, AND LIFE IN THE SPHERES P. Chever, J. N. Buffum, John I. Innis, Wm. Lloyd Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen G. Warren. Price 25 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New York, and No. 142 Washington street, Boston.

Lawrence, on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th of September.
On motion of Moses Wright, it was

Voted, That we present our thanks to the proposition, of this house they are the thinking mind to deny the truth of any proposition, because it conflicts with old ideas, cherished though they may be by a thousand associations, and supported by an array of great names which have given them an odor of sanctity. —Author.

· Decidedly the most lucid and interesting book re lating to 'Spiritualism' that has been published. If regarded only as a psychological romance, it is better worth perusal than any novel now current. Having found some of the works of this school decidedly hard reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to committee, unhesitatingly granted its use to us on this reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to the author, (in whose integrity we have all confidence,) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till finished; and we would advise all outsiders, who would like to know what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whither they tend, to procure 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 112 pages, and costs but a quarter. Fowlers & Wells publish it.—N. Y. Daily Tribune.

The Christian Mauturs: or, the Duty of Disobedi-ence to Wicked Rulers. A Discourse by J. G. For-man, to which is added a Private Letter to a Pro-Siavery Parish. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. The following are a few of the notices the Pres

has taken of the pamphlet:

'It is a Discourse marked by abundant research scholarly finish, and an unexceptional tone and temper. - Hon. John G. Palfaer, in the Commonwealth.

'It is a Discourse which it does one's soul good to read—strong, manly, and imbued with the genuine protestant spirit, fearless and fervid. Mr. F. stands in the front rank of that small band of Christ; true ministers, found faithful in troublous times.'—National

We have read both the Sermon and Letter with great satisfaction. They have awakened in our minds the sincerest admiration and respect for the author. The pamphlet ought to be sold on every anti-slavery counter, and be extensively distributed and read.—

Pennsylvania Freeman.

'Nothing better or more timely has appeared from the press since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. The friends of free speech, a free conscience, and a free land, ought to see that it is widely circulated.'— Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in the Liberator.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION AT BALTI-MORE.

Scott. Fill- Web- Scott. Fill- Web

The following is a comparative table, showing the changes on the first and last ballots :-

		more.	ster.		nore.	ster
Maine,	8	more.		8	o o	0
	8	-	0			0
N. Hampshire,	1	0	4	5	0	0
Vermont,	1	1	3	5	0	0
Rhode Island,	1	1	2	3	0	1
New York,	24	7	2	2.5	7	1
New Jersey,	7	0	0	7	0	0
Pennsylvania,	26	1	0	27	0	0
Delaware,	3	0	0	3	0	0
Virginia,	1	13	0	8	6	0
Ohio,	22	1	0	23	0	0
Indiana,	13	0	0	13	0	0
Illinois,	11	0	0	11	0	0
Michigan	6	0	0	6	0	0
California,	2	1	1	3	0	1
Massachusetts,	2	0	11	2	0	11
Connecticut,	2	1	3	2	3	1
Tennessee,	0	12	0	3	9	0
Wisconsin,	1	1	3	1	0	4
Iowa,	0	4	0	1	3	0
Missouri,	0	9	0	3	5	0
Maryland,	0	8	0	0	8	0
North Carolina,	0	10	0	0	10	0
South Carolina,	0	8	0	0	8	0
Georgia,	0	10	0	0	10	0
Alabama,	0	9	0	o	9	0
Mississippi,	0	7	0	0	7	0
Louisiana,	0	6	0	0	6	0
Kentucky,	0	11	0	0	11	0
Arkansas,	0	4	0	0	4	0
Florida,	0	3	0	0	3	0
Texas,	0	4	0	0	4	0
m 1						

Total, 131 133 29 159 114 19 It will be seen that Webster lost 4 votes from New Iampshire, 3 from Vermont, 1 from Rhode Island, 1 rom New York, 2 from Connecticut. He gained 1

from New York, 2 from Connecticut. He gained I from Wisconsin.

Scott gained from Southern States, over the first ballot, 7 from Virginia, 3 from Tennessee, and 3 from Missouri—in all, 13 votes. From the Northern States, he gained 4 in New Hampshire, 4 in Vermont, 2 in Rhode Island, 1 in New York, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio, 1 in California, 1 in Iowa—in all—15

THE GREAT REJECTED.

On Monday evening, last week, 'a large assemblage of people in Washington, favorable to the Whig cause, accompanied with a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Gen. Scott, who made them a brief address for the honor conferred upon him at Baltimore, and their congratulation. They next called on Secretary Graham, who made a neat speech. Next, they halted at the White House :-

President Fillmore said :-I thank you, fellow citizens, for this unexpected honor. I have been awakened from a sound sleep by the beat of your drum. It is out of the common course of events to greet the setting rather than the rising sun. The course of the Convention meets with my entire approbation. It is the best wish I have to express to you, gentlemen, that you will give the nomination Scuthern Democrat, have fallen victims to this fearful drum. It is out of the common course of events to greet the setting rather than the rising sun. The course of the Convention meets with my entire approbation. It is the best wish I have to express to ost hearty support.

Finally, they called upon Mr. Webster, but the Great Rejected was slow in making his appearance. At last, clad in his night shirt, he presented himself, and spoke as follows :-

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your friendly and 120 feet

respectful call.

I am very glad to see you; some of you have been engaged in an arduous public duty at Baltimore,—the object of your meeting being the selection of a fit person to be supported for the office of President of the United States. Others of you take an interest in the result of the deliberations of that assembly of Whigs.

Death of Admiral Wormley.—Intelligence was received in this city on Saturday, by telegraph from Utica, of the death, by apoplexy, of Rear Admiral Wormley of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, who wormley of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, who had arrived at that place on a journey with his

what I am, I hope to continue to be. Circumstances or opponents may triumph over my fortunes, but they will not triumph over my temper or my self-respect. Gentlemen, this is a screne and beautiful night. Ten thousand, thousand of the lights of Heaven illuminate the firmament. They rule the night. A few hours hence, their glory will be extinguished.

'Ye stars that glitter in the skies, And gladly dance before my eyes, What are ye when the sun shall rise?'

Gentlemen, there is not one among you, who will sleep better to-night than I shall. If I awake, I shall

and jound spirit than I possess.

Gentlemen, I again repeat my thanks for this mark of your respect, and commend you to the enjoyment of a quiet and satisfactory repose.

May God bless you all.

skies, and all that. 'Sour grapes,' said the fox. Not a word in favor of Scott's nomination!

skies, and all that. Sour grapes, said the fox.

Not a word in favor of Scott's nomination!

On a subsequent day, a portion of the Whig dolegation from Mississippi called upon Mr. Webster to pay him their respects. In their behalf, he was addressed by Gen. N. B. Starke:

Mr. Webster responded to Gen. Starke in a few brief and eloquent remarks. He thanked the delegation from Mississippi, whom he would be proud hereafter to number among his friends, for the kindness and consideration that had prompted their visit. He had no complaints to make against the action of the Convention, as he felt that he, probably of all others, under the circumstances, was least competent to the decide on the wisdom of that action. His failure to receive the nomination in uspired him with no very deep regret so far as he was personally concerned; but the disappointment which some of his friends, who had taken a warm interest in his behalf, had been subjected to, had, he confessed, affected him deeply. He understood and appreciated fully all the difficulties that surrounded the Southern delegates in the Convention, and assured them that he cherished not a single unkind feeling for not having been honored with their votes. He regretted that their policy had been necessary, only because it would write a false chapter in the history of the country. By the record, it appeared that in all the numerous fallottings, the Southern delegates had failed to cast their votes for him, even after the hope of success for their favorite candidate had been abandoned; but the submitting to this apparent were not of record. He supposed he would be compelled to submit quietly to this apparent reflection upon his public life; but still, knowing the circumstances, that influenced them, it did not in the slightest degree affect his feelings towards his Southern friends.

He concluded some general remarks with a high euglish of the Albany Iron Works Destroyed by Fire.—This afternoon, at 1 1-2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Steam Iron Mill of the Albany Iron He concluded some general remarks with a high culogy upon the character and great conservative principles of the Whig party, and urged upon the delegation the necessity of rigidly adhering to them; for upon their maintenance and supremacy, he said, depended the prosperity and perpetuity of our Republican government. He concluded by thanking the delegation in the warmest terms for their invitation to visit their State, and assured them that if ever he travelled to the South, he would certainly visit all the principal cities of the State, and accept the hosthe principal cities of the State, and accept the hospitality they so generously tendered. How hollow such an interview, all round !

The South has no cause to complain of the action of the Baltimore Convention. The Northern Whigs have by an immense majority adopted the platform of principles prepared by two ultra Southern men, (Dawson, of Georgia, and Borden, of North Carolina,)—a platform which embodies every principle which we deem essential to our peculiar institutions. We could not in fairness ask any more. But they did more; they gave us a candidate, born and bred in Virginia, of unwavering fidelity to the land that gave him birth, and who, by his illustrious deeds, has reflected glory on the American name.—Richmond Whig.

on the American name.—Richmond Whig.

An Address on behalf of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has appeared in the N. Y.—Tribuse, signed by over forty ministers and others, some of whose names we wonder at seeing in such company. It fills five columns, and dwells on slavery as anti-scripural and sinful—the government implicated—the wickedness and inhumanity of caste—atrocity of the Fugtive Slave Act—the Christiana affair—the coercion of people of color—delinquency and duty of the Church—objects of the Society—wants of the Society—appeal for funds.

The real 'Mountain of Light.'

Mr. Holmes, a conductor of the freight train on the Norfolk County Railroad, when a short distance this side of Blackstone, Saturday afternoon, was knocked from the top of the cars by coming in contact with a bridge, and immediately killed.

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STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Mass Temperance Convention was held at Worcester last week, commencing on Wednesday, to take
into consideration the Liquor Law, passed by the legislature, and to adopt measures for effectually carrying it into effect. Hon, Myron Lawrence presided, assisted by Rev. Lyman Beecher, and eleven others,
Vice Presidents, and B. W. Williams of Boston, and
two others. Secretaries. A Committee on a State Vice Presidents, and B. W. Williams of Boston, two others, Secretaries. A Committee on a State Address was appointed, Rev. R. W. Clark, of East Boston, Chairman. Rev. Edward Beecher was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Resolution. The Committee on State organizations reported in favor of the appointment of seven persons, to be

The Committee on State organizatians reported in favor of the appointment of soven persons, to be known as the State Temperance Committee, to be centrally located, and to have charge of all the movements of the campaign; that three from each county be nominated County! Committee, until such Committee is appointed by a County Convention; and also that a committee of one from each town be appointed to act in connection with the County Committees, until the town shall appoint for itself. The report was accepted. report was accepted.

State Temperance Convention, June 24.—Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Otheman, of Chelsea, Edwin Thompson, of Norfolk county, Mr. Bungay, Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of Belchertown, Rev. Lyman Beecher, and Rev. Digital W. Clesh of Bester, and

Wolcott, of Belchertown, Kev. Lyman Heccher, and Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Boston, and others. Rev. Dr. Hitchcock of Amherst, a delegate from the Orthodox General Association of Massachusetts, presented a series of resolutions from that body.pledg-ing its members to comply with the requisitions of the Maine Law, and to use their efforts to induce others to receive it cordially.

Maine Law, and to use their efforts to induce others to receive it cordially.

The delegates pledged their towns for two thousand dollars to aid in promoting the cause, and Hon. John Tappan, of Boston, was elected as General Treasurer. State Temperance Committee complete:—Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Newburyport, Wm. B. Spooner, of Boston, Rev. Edwin Thompson, of Walpole, James Eaton, of Malden; B. W. Williams, William R. Stacey, Joseph K. Allen, and E. W. Jackson, of Boston; Charles Jowett, of Milbury, Rev. E. Otheman, of Chelsea, and J. Barker, of Beverly.

The amount of money contributed in the Convention, thus far, is \$1378, independent of the \$2000 pledged by delegates.

A resolution is under discussion, advising the friends of temperance to support no candidates for

friends of temperance to support no candidates fo office, who are not pledged to sustain the Maine Law

The Cholera in Jackson, Mo.—We clip the following from the Eagle extra, Gerardeau, Mo., of June 21st. The fearful disease is still raging with unmitigated violence in our neighboring town. It is now almost deserted; most of the citizens that were well enough deserted; most of the citizens that were well enough to leave have done so. Several of our citizens went out this morning for the purpose of helping the sick and dying, and burying the dead; as such was the consternation of the citizens of Jackson, that not enough remained there to bury those that have died since yesterday morning. Some ten or twelve corpse were lying in the houses this morning, unburied.

We have not learned the exact number that have died by the property of the second of the second

scourge. They died yesterday. The foreman of the Democrat office, Mr. Harris, is also dead.

Miraculous Escape.-While two gentlemen, strangers, were on Wednesday viewing the Chaudiere Falls, one of them somehow lost his foothold, slipped into the water, and was carried over the Falls, a height of 120 feet! Fortunately, he was floated into a shallow part of the river, where he regained his footing, and

ever, was preferred.

I have been, I am, in principle, and in character, and what I am, I hope to continue to be. Circumstances or opponents may triumph over my temper of the united states.—Advertiser.

Accident.—On Wednesday well and in the many forms of the United States.—Advertiser.

Accident.—On Wednesday morning, the wings of Winsor, Broome Co., fired a salute in honor of the nomination of Scott. We learn that Mr. Francis Corby and Mr. Avery Judd, while engaged in loading the cannon, were seriously injured—the latter it is feared fatally. The cannon prematurely discharged, and Mr. Colby lost his right arm, but received no further injury. Mr. Judd lost his left arm, and was seriously injured in his side.

Conviction for Murder in the First Degree.—Thomas Davis, who has been on trial all the week for killing his sister in October last, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. Davis had been absent learn the hour from the constellations, and I shall rise in the morning, God willing, with the lark; and although the lark is a better songster than I am, yet he will not leave the dew and the daisies, and spring upward to greet the purpling east, with a more blithe disconducing than I possess.

Attempt of Davis to commit Suicide.-Thomas Davis who was on Friday brought in guilty of the murde of his sister, Elizabeth A. D. Van Wagner, attempted May God bless you all.

Nothing could more plainly evince the utter disappointment he felt, in not being nominated at Baltimore, than this attempt to seem indifferent to it—this talking of sleeping soundly, rising with the lark, glittering skips, and all that the Songrappes' sold the fermion of the stall that the Songrappes' sold the fermion of the stall that the Songrappes' sold the fermion of the stall insists that he will never any of his call alive. go out of his cell alive.

TROY, N. Y., June 27th.

Camphene.—The Traveller states that Mr. G. L. Bartlett, who was badly burned by an explosion oburning fluid, at Milford, is since dead.

Let' Mr. Barton's house, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst., and, melancholy to relate, his two children and wife's aunt perished in the flames. He and his wife were badly burned, barely escaping death. In Bozrah, Ct., Sanford Chapman com

suicide by hanging himself in a wood-house. Having previously sent his wife on a visit, he then put on three or four of her dresses, and then committed the

The Right Rev. Bishop Gadsden of South Car-bins, died at Charleston, on Thursday morning— Bishop Gadsden was consecrated in Trinity Church Boston, June 21st, 1840. Boston, June 21st, 1840.

Brewster has demonstrated that the immense diamond which figured in the exhibition is not the genuine Kohinoor, but a very fine diamond, nevertheless, and the one that the Shah Soojah gave up to the British as the real 'Mountain of Light.'

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's Lectures.—We are glad to be able to say that the public, and especially the ladies, of Chicago, manifest their appreciation of this lady's admirable course of lectures, by a steadily increased attendance. On Wednesday evening, when she lectured on 'Humanity,' the elite and the intelligence of the city were present, and must have richly enjoyed the outpouring of sublime thought, clothed in that chaste and elegant diction, so peculiar to the fair lecturer.—Chicago Times. fair lecturer .- Chicago Times.

Celebration of Independence at Andover.—There is to be a great Temperance celebration at Andover on the 6th of July. The speakers on the occasion are Lyman Beecher, D. D., Hev. John Pierpont, Hon. Linus Child, Rev. A. A. Miner, and Deacon Moses Grant. Fireworks in the evening, &c.

Temperance.-The Delevan State Temperance So Temperance.—The Delevan State Temperance Society, consisting mainly of colored persons, will celebrate its tenth anniversary at Hudson, on the 7th of July, organizing at 10 A. M. The last anniversary was attended by seven thousand persons, and they mean to muster ten thousand this year.

Handsome Gift.—At a late centennial celebration of the settlement of Dublin, N. H., a letter was received from the Hon. Samuel Appleton of Boston, detailing some very very pleasant reminiscences of his school-keeping in Dublin, when a youth, with a sentiment wishing prosperity to the town, and enclosing his check for \$1,000, for the benefit of the common schools of Dublin. The letter and reading of the check brought forth immense applause. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, and Mr. Clingman, are indisposed to support Scott's n

The Platform of the Whig Convention was prepared almost wholly by Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.

M. Rothschild, the head of the house bearing that name, was at last accounts dying, at Frankfort-on-the-

Death of Mexican Generals.—Late Mexican papers announce the death of Gen. Mejia, at Mexico, and Gen. Michelena, at Morlia.

Death of an Old Pilot.--Capt. Lemual Ayres, for for-ty-three years Branch Pilot for Boston Harbor, died on Monday, aged 78.

A mother at the South, who had shot the seducer of her daughter, was tried for the murder, and acquitted by the Jury.

ter In Liberia, a serious difficulty has grown up between the republic and the English authorities. The natives of Tradetown deny the sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia, and are sustained by the commander of a British sloop of war, who has forbidden any interference with the instigator of a late attack upon a citizen.

ANNUAL MEETING!

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. The eighteenth annual meeting of the above Society will be holden in the Town Hall at Kingston, on Sunday, July 18th, 1852, at the usual hours of religious worship. A meeting will also be held at 5 o'-clock.

We hope our friends throughout the county will be present in large numbers; the times demand prompt and energetic action on the part of the friends of primitive abolition. Nothing is to be expected from political anti-slavery. Moral power must do the work. Names of speakers hereafter.

BOURNE SPOONER. President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN ABINGTON. Anti-slavery meetings will be held in the Town Hall, Abington, on Sunday, July 4th, at the usual time, with special reference to the question, whether moral or political action, or both, can be best used for the abolition of slavery.

Among the speakers on the occasion will be Abby Kelley Foster and Nathaniel H. Whiting.

MARRIED-In Dorchester, at the First Church, June 28, by Rov. Mr. Hall, Mr. Stephen Clap to Miss Martha Clap; also, Mr. Charles Frederick Weis to Miss Nancy Clap, both daughters of Mr. Dishard Clap. Richard Clap.

DIED — In East Sanbornton, N. H., June 19, Mrs. Clara, wise of Rev. L. D. Blodgett, and daughter of John Lombard, Esq., of Me., aged 35.

In East Windsor, Vt., Ann A., wife of Rev. L. Bolles, Jr., of Milford, Mass., and daughter of Josiah Elisworth, Esq., aged 29.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21, Isabella P., wife of Rev. Andrew B. Taylor, and only daughter of Rev. Losaph Penney.

Joseph Penney.
In Bethany, Pa., June 20, Arthur H., son of the late H. G. Otis, Jr., Esq., aged 26.

IGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 63 ets.

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REFERENCES. Marston & Sampson, head of Philadelphia Packet Pier; Cook & Wood, head of Long Wharf; Norris & Hallett, Eating-House, head of Central Whf.

Water Cure at High Rock.

A SA SMITH has leased of Jesse Hutchinson his beautiful Rock Cottage in Lynn, as a Water Cure This cottage stands on a romantic hill, almost in the centre of Lynn, some 200 feet above the city, and overlooking the finest scenery on the coast. The water is most excellent, and the location a very desirable and pleasant one. Terms from \$6 to \$10 per week, nearly workly.

ASA SMITH, Proprietor.
Miss L. A. SMITH, Physician.
Lynn, Mass., June 16, 1852.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly:
By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. Price in paper \$1;—
in cloth \$1,50. A Defence for Fugitive Slaves, against the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. By Lysander Spooner. 25 cents. The Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by the same author, 50 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, 25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Florida, for aiding Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 cts. The Anti-Slavery Harp, 12 cts. Narrative of Henry Walson, a Fugitive Slave, 12:1-2 cts. Walker's Picture of Slavery, for Youth, 6 cts. Walker's Brief View of American Chattelized Humanity, 6ets. Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 15th and 16th, 1851, 25 cts. Slavery: Letters and Speches, by Horace Mann, 75 cts. Children, their Hydropathic Management, in Health and Disease. By Joel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Encyclopedia, by Dr. Trall, in two volumes, \$2,50. Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons, in two volumes, by Theodore Parker, \$2,50. For Sale by Bela Marsh, 26, Cornhill.



From the New York Tribune. TWO SHADES OF BLACK:

PRESTON'S SHORTER CATECHISM.

A Fugitive Piece.

Shame on the fair American-the proud Caucasian Where is the blush that should suffuse the white, the

shameless face? Your skins are fair, your words are fair, your look

are bold and free. But ask your hearts the question, have you fairly dealt by me?

Our hue of ebon blackness from our Creator came, But ye are dyed, and deeply dyed, and doubly dyed is

The first deep stain was graven, when your ships across the wave To Freedom's new-born country bore the unresisting

Each stripe, each chain, each cruelty, that helplessly

we bore, Dyed blacker still the hue of guilt that in God's eye

And do ye strive to purge it? Have ye not enough That the sins of your forefathers are visited on you

Your land is Freedom's dwelling-your air is Free dom's breath-Alas! to some I wot of, it is the wind of death!

Say, where is your repentance? where is your hones shame? Where is your reparation for your fathers' blasted

Their deeds were dark, but words are weak to utte nour disgrace-

Black hearts, black hands, black deeds are yours, yo proud Caucasian race! To close once more the prison door, to forge once me

the chain ! One free-drawn breath, one glance at heaven, and

back to bonds again ! To tear the husband from the wife, the father from the child--

To bathe in tears the patient face that one short hour has smiled-To take the means of bread and life from desolate

And bear sway the twice-enslaved to where hope never comes!

Alas for human liberty! Alas for human sorrow! Our day is closing rapidly, and where shall be its mor-

Now cry Kossuth and Freedom! now California gold!

Now stocks and cotton prices! Your sordid hearts ar Cold to the everlasting truth your eyes are blind to

Cold to the thought of what we are, and what we ye

Go, hide your faces, cruel ones! in shades of blackest night!

For Innocence and Mercy soon will scorn the man o white. And doff their robes of purity, and sit in sackcloth

And pray offended Justice to avert his wrathful frown

Nor scourge the land with fire and sword, nor plague's destroying breath, Nor send beside our outraged hearths the messenge

of death. Were ye enslaved, would ye not flee oppression and

distress ? Would ye not help each other, and glorify success? Are you, indeed, courageous? are you honest? are

you true? And have you done to others as they should do to

Gaze proudly on your lands and gold, great people of

the free ! Then ask your hearts the question, have ye fairly dealt

Once ye might cast on former days the sin, the woe,

And say the wrong was born to you from out th womb of Time;

But ye have taken up the load, and sown the whirlwind's seed.

And legally embraced your guilt by your own act and deed. The first black stain of Slavery from your forefathers

But ye are dyed, and deeply dyed, and doubly dyed

in shame! LYDIA WINCHESTER.

TO MY MOTHER.

The last tear that I shed was a warm one that fell, As I kissed thee, dear mother, and bade thee fare well.

When I saw the deep anguish impress'd on thy face, And I felt for the last time a mother's embrace; And I heard thy choked accents, impassioned as

God bless thee forever, God bless thee, my child !

I thought of my boyhood, thy kindness to me, When, youngest and dearest, I sat on thy knee; Of thy love to me ever so kindly expressed, As I grew up to manhood, unconscious how blest; Of thy praises when right, and thy chiding when

When wayward with passion, unyielding and strong I thought of the counsels unheeded and spurned As mirth had enlivened, or anger had burned, And how, when by sickness all helpless I lay, Thou didst nurse, me and soothe me, by night and by

day: How much I had been, both by sorrow and joy, And my feelings o'erflowed, and I wept like a boy. Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now There is pain in my heart, there is care on my bro The visions of hope and of fancy are gone, And cheerless I travel life's pathway alone;

Alone! ay, alone, though some kind ones there be,

There are none here to love me, to love me like the My mother, dear mother, cold-hearted they deem Thy offspring-but, oh! I am not what I seem : Though, calmly and tearless, all changes I bear, Could they look in my bosom, the feeling is there! And now, sad and lonely, as memory recalls Thy kissing at parting, again the tear falls.

PROGRESS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Why should men ponder o'er the olden time-Why linger o'er the grandeur that is gone ! Sad is the visage of the Past, and wan, Mournful her form and bearing, though sublime Around her towers the ivy loves to climb, On her great altars lies the verdant moss, Robbing their prostrate marble of its gloss, And hiding all the glories of their prime. Why should we sympathize with long decay? Surely, in growth there's something grander still The power that cuts through forest wilds its way-The force of man's unconquerable will-The march of Progress, making, as she goes, The desert place to blossom as the rose.

VISIT TO WORCESTER AND WOON-SOCKET.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I spent the hot week of this month in Worcester. The meetings which I held there were not fully at-tended. Nor was my success in the efforts made during the day time such as I had hoped to meet with; and yet I gained some new strength through my experience there. One gentleman, who acts earnestly with the Whig party, subscribed for the Liberator, that the might judge for himself of the principles and measures of the abolitionists.' Would that all men were candid enough to examine, fairly and fully, the merits of this great cause! I was much refreshed in spirit by an hour's interview with a lady, who belongs to the Old South (Congregational) Church of Worcester. She approves heartily of your course, and condemns the American Church as an apostate church. She gave a dollar to aid the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. I collected a little over five dollars, by personal solicitations, mostly from young men, in small sums, and obtained seven subscribers for the Liberator in W. The political fire of '48, and the succeeding coalitions with the pro-slavery Democrats, into which Free Soil' has been drawn in this State, have put out the anti-slavery light in many minds in which it once shone brightly, and a state of deplorable darkin the service of the Philistines. The eye of Faith, by which the Truth is discerned, is darkened; the fetters of sin are on their limbs, and they are the tools of the Slave Power. Will they re-enact, in this campaign, the folly of '48, and spend their substance for that which does not nourish, and give their strength for that which satisfieth not? How is it that Free Soilers, who are so ready to form a coalition with Caleb Cushing and Benjamin F. Hallett, refuse to do aught for the Mass Anti-Slavery Society? They profess to be abolitionists. Do they not apostatize when they enter into the unholy alliance with the SlavePower? When their deeds become evil, do they not begin to hate the light which exposes their wretched policy of 'truck and dicker' with the Devil? The Free Soil party has been doing evil that good may come, for four years. The result has been evil and injustice, were upon teare. Under this administration, the honor of Massachusetts has been bartered away, in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law over her violated Constitution and despised enactments. Will not abolitionists learn wisdom from this sad experiments are supported to speak their consciences, or their love of influence and popularity. On Sunday after the West Chester Convention, On of compromise with slavery?

night at Milford, and took up a collection of 85 cts. dividuals then rose and approached me. They seiz wille on Sunday, and received there for this holy cause a contribution of three dollars and ten cents. On Sunday evening, I commenced my course of lectures in day evening, I commenced my course of lectures in Woonsocket, R. I. This is a hard place, choked up. Woonsocket, R. I. This is a hard place, choked up with a cotton Christianity and commerce, the only Humphrey Marshall, finding the courage of his Christ of which is the Almighty Dollar.

ter said he was an abolitionist, because the always.

The meeting afterwards became quiet, but after such prayed for the slave, unless he forgot it.' I asked a scene of confusion and tumuit, I felt myself releashim how he thought it would do for his Society to ed from the impression under which I rose at first, pray God to raise a salary for his support, and-stop and therefore remained silent until the party which I suggested that his prayers for the slave-in view of the fact that he did nothing for universal house. emancipation, and that he does recognize the compromises of the Constitution as binding upon us-were the off-pring of profound hypocrisy. I hinted, as the latter having for many years been head Elder gently as I could, that Christ had said, 'Not every in the meeting.

After the party in favor of violence had retired, the gently as I could, that Christ had said, and he only shall one that professes, but he that doeth; and he only shall be saved.' I told him I could not but regard the mintest of the meeting, embracing more than half the number in attendance, remained together for a short of the meeting of the professes. The said is the party in favor of violence man tendency and the meeting of the meeting o church do, on the wicked compromises of the Constichurch do, on the wicked compromises of the ConstiConstate and an infidel priest and church.

On Monday, after his return to West Chester, odist Church was an anti-slavery church. On being questioned, he admitted that there were some twenty. churches, are weighed, and found wanting, and the

Humanity shall shout a universal and glad Amen.' him, 'I know Garrison, and those who labor with him; and I know Garrison, and those who labor with him; and I know that they are dishonest men. They care nothing for the slave. They would not have slavery overshrown on any account. They are laboring to a sellish and a slaver of they demitted that there was no rule of discipling they admitted that there was no rule of discipling they admitted that there was no rule of discipling they admitted that there was no rule of discipling they admitted that there was no rule of discipling they admitted that there was no rule of discipling they admitted that there was no rule of discipling they are they admitted that there was no rule of discipling they are the for a selfish end, and are the worst enemies of the hood, or had spoken through ignorance, in charging selfish motives upon the abolitionists; that matter he might decide. They made a ment of testifying that my demeanor was courteons and gentlemonly, and that I made use of no exciting of might decide. might decide. Here are men and women, who might secure position, honors, and large emoluments, if they would devote their energies to advance to me.

The Liberator.

I was received kindly by the Congregational minister, and he said he would introduce me into his pulpit, on the afternoon of some Sunday, if I would come and spend a Sabbath in Woonsocket. I hope I I was received kindly by the Congregational minismay be able to comply with his invitation, and preach the uncompromising gospel to his hearers before long-

I met kind friends, and found a kind home in the family of Dr. Gale. I collected five dollars in Woonsocket; the children in the family where I stopped, each contributed generously to aid the poor slave child. May the blessings of those ready to perish return in rich measure to their hearts!

Given-such ministers as the trinity of whom I have above spoken, viz., the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Episcopalian. Required—the character of the community trained

under their influence. Work out this problem, and you will get a correct view of a portion of the people of Woonsocket; and they are, par excellence, the pious men and women of the place, as piety is generally understood. I glory in being an infidel to such a religion. Yours, fraternally,

DANIEL FOSTER. Woonsocket, June 22, 1852.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

A QUAKER MOB.

We give the following account, as we know out readers will be interested in it from their personal regard to Mr. Johnson, as well as for the important ness and barrenness is the result. How clearly the experience of the last four years has demonstrated the The development is by no means new, though the folly of hoping to stay the progress, or weaken the power of Slavery, by compromise with it! There is of Fox and their method of Sabbath observance, but one platform on which we can be strong against this enormous wrong—the platform taken by the true abolitionist—No Compromise with Slavery. The Free Collisionist—No Compromise with Slavery and Slavery and Slavery and Slavery and Slavery. The Free Collisionist—No Compromise with Slavery and Slavery a Soil party agree to abide by the wicked compromises of the Constitution. The American Church sleeps in the Society, and exercised the right during his resist the Constitution. The American Church sleeps in the lap of the same Great Harlot. Hence the locks of these Samsons are shorn, and their strength expended fruitless attempts for his ejectment. The same these Samsons are snorm, and their strength expended in the service of the Philistines. The eye of Faith, by which the Truth is discerned, is darkened; the class of persons, who, by rebuking the sins of the

not abolitionists learn wisdom from this sad experi-ence, and henceforth keep free from the bondage of compromise with slavery?

tone, bade me sit down or leave the house. Others of his party responded in a similar manner. Mean-of compromise with slavery? on my way to Woonsocket, I lectured on Saturday and Thomas W. Parker to take him out.' Those in chosen tools inadequate to the execution of his I called on Mr. Boyden, the Universalist minister, and was received by him very kindly. His judgment approves of your platform. He acknowledges it as right, and that we can never act efficiently against Barnard and others, protested against such disgraceslavery on the platform of Compromise. He gave me a dollar for the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, and said he intended soon to take the Liberator. The said he intended soon to take the Liberator. The manner, that the scene before him was not such an manner, that the scene before him was not such an one as the representations of his employers had led him to anticipate. He saw that the parties whom it with you. He said he understood I had done the same on Sunday evening, and therefore he wanted not rowdies, bent on mischief and disturbance, but same on Sunday evening, and therefore he wanted nothing to do with me. He said he did not want to have any talk with me, and wished I would leave. His lady said she wished the abolitionists would stay at home, and mind their own business. I told her we were minding our own business, which was to remember those in bonds as bound with them. This ministrated has been described by the war and said of the weak of the war and said the war and said of the work of the weak of the war and said the war a

Quite a number of friends, during the scene above described, expressed a desire that I might be permitted to proceed. Among those who did so were Jonathan Lamborne and James Meredith,—

I warned him to flee from the wrath to come, and left him, evidently much relieved by my departure. I istrate, on the complaint of the two worthy Quakers, found the Methodist minister a Jesuit of the same who were ordered by the Elder to put him out of the him, evidently much refleved by my departure, found the Methodist minister a Jesuit of the same house. Six other individuals, two of them ministers of the society, were included in the complaint, whose N. E. Convention last May, and uttered his brazen falschoods for an hour and three-quarters, and then fled from the withering rebuke which he well know awaited him. This minister declared that the Methquestioned, he admitted that there were some twentyeight thousand slaves held by members of this anti-slaery church; that slaveholders are admitted to its
communion; that local preachers hold slaves by the
consent of its Discipline; and then he said, 'There
is no rule in the Bible which forbids slaveholding in is no rule in the Bible which forbids slaveholding in the church. I told him that he and his brethren were lar the statements I have made above, except that trying to deceive the people, but that the end of their they were somewhat more emphatic than their in corrupt career was near. 'The handwriting burns on formation warranted in their denial of my right o the arch of heaven; they, and all other pro-slavery churches, are weighed, and found wanting, and the knew nothing on the subject, silence would have flood of truth is sweeping out the foundation of sand on which they rest. And when the crash comes, Humanity shall shout a private land of the control of th The Episcopalian minister said, when I called on im, 'I know Garrison, and they constituted to the of Friends—that the others were only a set of out-laws and disorderly persons.

forbidding me to speak, even on the assumption that slave to be found in the world. In the mean time, the Church is doing what it can to instruct and Christianize the slave; and if you fanatics will let us had never known another instance of a stranger slave. alone, we will bring every thing right. I told him being thus stopped from speaking by a threat of I did not know whether he had told a wilful false- removal from the house. They made a merit of

secure position, honors, and large emoluments, if they would devote their energies to advance some popular cause. They give themselves to the most unpopular cause of the day, with an eye single to the holy work of Christ in which they are engaged, and with a schole consecration, such as we look in vain to find elsowhere. In this service, they cheerfully endure poverty, privation and persecution, such as Jesus and his early disciples met from a wicked world. And yet, in view of all these well known facts, you, a professed minister of Christ, have the unblushing effrontery to say of them, 'O, they are working for selfish ends.' And, sir, if you are not ashamed of yourself, I am most heartily ashamed for you. You are doing exactly what the Scribes and Pharisees of old did when they said that Christ was animated by the spirit of the therefore urged the magistrate to go on they said that Christ was animated by the spirit of Beelzebub, in the performance of his works of mercy.

He therefore urged the magistrate to go on with the case at once. I remonstrated against this as unjust, and appealed both to the magistrate and to William Durlington to allow me a fair opportunity

to make my defence. I reminded them that a poet-ponement could not injuriously affect the prosecu-tion, if it should be proved that their complaint was well founded, while to me it was a matter of im-portance. William Darlington, notwithstanding his unmanly allusion to me as an 'interloper,' said that

ponement could not injuriously affect the prosecution, if it should be proved that their complaint was well founded, while to me it was a matter of importance. William Darlington, notwithstanding his unmanly allusion to me as an 'interloper,' said that he would only ask the magistrate to impose upon me a fine of \$5, the smallest sum the law would allow! but he was in a great hurry to have the matter decided, evidently apprehending that, if I should be allowed further time for my defence, his chance for mulcting me even in that small amount would be rather slim.

I took my seat to await the decision of the magistrate upon the motion for postponement, intending, of course, if that motion should be decided against me, to enter upon my defence. There was at least six or eight witnesses that I intended to examine, after which I should have claimed the right to address the magistrate and to show that I had not been guilty, in any legitimate sense of the word, of any disturbance of the meeting, but had acted in harmony with the discipline and the use go of the Society. No sooner, however, had I closed my appeal to the magistrate upon the preliminary motion, than he said: 'I presume some of the parties accused will be proven guilty; I will therefore fine you \$5 and cost.' This before I had called a single witness, or uttered one word of my defence! I confess I was astounded, and it certainly was no wonder that a murnur of indignation ran through the room. I noticed that the magistrate during the examination of the witnesses, instead of giving his attention to the matter before him, had his eyes fixed intently upon the pages of an almanac that lay upon his desk. He doubtless thought it was a small matter to deprive a stranger, and an abolitionist, of his fired sand it was very much like snow, we to get rid of the subject. He was like the Dutch when the should be proved the matter before him, had his eyes fixed intently upon the pages of an almanac that lay upon his desk. He doubtless thought it was a small matter to dep rights, especially as that seemed the quickest way to get rid of the subject. He was like the Dutch Judge, of whom it is related that he never heard but one of the parties to a suit, because, as he affirmed, it always bothered and confused him to listen to both

When I expressed my astonishment at his conduct, and denounced it as unprecedented and tyrannical, Justice Fleming graciously said he would suspend judgment until I had made my defeace; but after reflection and consultation with two or three of my reflection and consultation with two or three of my friends. I declined an offer which I could regard in no other light than as a mockery and insult. I told him plainly that I had a defence which I did not doubt would be entirely satisfactory to, an impartial magistrate, but that it did not consist with my sense of self-respect to offer it to one who had already pranounced judgment. I therefore offered him the money to discharge the fine and costs. The witnesses for the prosecution, as if ashamed of themselves, declined taking the customary fee, and William Darlington made some patronizing remarks, the henefit of which I declined, informing him that I

did not ask his pity or sympathy.

Thus the matter ended, so far as 1 was concerned. The \$5.55 that I paid was taken from my pocket by a process a great deal meaner than stealing; but if the prosecutors and magistrates are satisfied with their share of the transaction, I certainly shall not grumble at mine. It was worth all it cost thus to develope the spirit of violence which exists in some of those who assume to be leaders in the Society of Friends. This disclosure will do a great deal of good, by opening the eyes of many to the true state of the Society.

I ought to state, what the reader will perhaps have

already inferred, that the plan for my expulsion and arrest was deliberately settled beforehand (under the advice of William Darlington) by a caucus held at the house of Richard M. Barnard. William Darlington)

ington evidently went into the business con amore, sinking, without hesitation, the man in the lawyer.

The five other culprits (!) are to be tried to-day at West Chester. I intend to be there, to see what comes of the affair. Not being used to public speaking, they have reluctantly employed counsel. Joseph L. Lewis will manage their cause, and will no doubt

it with skill.

I shall make no apology for presenting to the readers of the Freeman this personal narrative, because the prosecution thus waged against me, and those associated with me, however it may be disguised under other pretences is after all a development of pro-slavery spirit which exists to a lamenta ble extent in the Society of Friends. It is my posi-tion as an Abolitionist and Reformer that makes me an object of the deepest aversion and hostility on the an object of the deepest aversion and hostility on the part of the pharisaical clique who are seeking to rule that Society. I have no personal ends to advance in making this exposition. My only desire is to promote the cause of Freedom and Humanity, by doing what I can to counteract the spirit of intolerance and persecution that reigns in the bosoms of those who are aiming their deadliest stabs at the cause of the slave, under the guise of a religious profession.

The following political puff is from the pen of the Rev. Joshua Leavitt. Stanton and Leavitt!! From the New York Evening Post. GEN. PIERCE.

Mr. Editor: Being a temperance man, my anxieties have been much excited by the reports which have been circulated through the *Tribune*, and still more industriously through *private* channels in this ing taken it for granted, for two years past, that it was hardly within the compass of probability that the nominee of the Democratic party should fail to be-come the President of United States for the next term, I was desirous, on account of the honor of the country, that the person selected should be one who or the generally received principles morality and religion by his personal example, which, of course, it is impossible a man addicted to strong drink could do.

By accident, I recently fell in company with an esteemed friend, a very respectable elergyman, who has been for many years a pastor, not far from Concord, N.H. He told me he was intimately acquainted with General Pierce, and that he is a man of pure morals in all respects, a friend of religious inmorals in all respects, a friend of religious in-stitutions, an attentive and active member of the congregation of worshippers to which he belongs, a teacher in the Sabbath School, and has for some every taken a leading art in the transportance. for some years taken a leading part in the temperance cause, presiding at meetings, &c., and is believed to be at present, and for several years, a strict teetotal ler. He is in all respects, my friend assures me, an exemplary and honored citizen, a good neighbor, an exemplary and honored citizen, a good neighbor, an agreeable companion, an ornament and a blessing to society where he lives. His wife, a daughter of the late President Appleton, is a highly intellectual and accomplished lady, fitted to grace any circle; should she be called to the White House, will adorn that high station as fully as any of the eminent ladies who have occupied it. She is deservedly honored by who have occupied it. She is deservedly honored by her husband, as his best friend and counsellor.

My anxieties were relieved by this statement, on point in regard to which there was any unand am not of his party, but his peculiar freedom from entanglements seems to warrant the hope that he will administer the government with that rigor and

Here is a clerical endorsement of the piety

Henry Clay, the incorrigible man-stealer.

WORSHIP THE LORD.

MR. CLAY.-The following extract is taken fro the sermon of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, on worship. It derives additional interest from the extreme illness under which Mr. Clay is

had the pleasure of listening to his sentiments on the most interesting of all subjects, religion. He said, 'I believe in the truth of Christianity, though I am not certain of having experienced that change of heart which divines call the new birth. But I trust had the pleasure of listening to his sentiments on the most interesting of all subjects, réligion. He said, al believe in the truth of Christianity, though I am not certain of having experienced that change of heart which divines call the new birth. But I trust in God and Jesus, and hope for immortality. I have not for years retired without prayer for the blessing of Heaven; and that, in His infinite mercy, he would be pleased to prepare me for the joys of another and better world. I have tried the world, and found its emptiness. It cannot fill and satisfy the human mind. My dear sir, how utterly disconsolate should we be, without something better beyond the grave! Ye instructive spectacle! Here is a man prosperous and powerful, great in genius and achievements, whom the whole nation had fairly idolized for nearly half a century—whose name has floated across whom the whole nation had fairly idolized for nearly half a century—whose name has floated across but pleasant. Thus expressing our-elves, we only choose of the general feeling of all who have visited this burial place this spring.

Another Woman in the Field.—Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan is reported lately to have delivered a capital lecture on Woman's Rights, in Sackett's Harbor, N.Y.

From the Providence Mirror. RUFFLES VS. RAGS.

the default made his sin as white as Snow in the eyes of his friends and it was very much like snow, we think.

Well, this man—Mr. Brewer was his name—was tried the other day in Boston, found guilty, and sentenced to one day solitary confinement, and three years in the State Prison. The humane Judge expressed much sympathy and regret at being obliged to sentence him so long. If he has made his whole property safe, he gets \$30,000 a year for his services to the State. Whether he has done this or not, he will be respected when he comes out, and perhaps be pardoned before his time is out.

Suppose a man had stolen a horse worth an hundred dollars; would he have been sentenced to less than three years? The probability is, that he would have received six years—if he was a poor man, and was not able to wear a fine coat. What encouragement is there for honesty among the children of ig-

ment is there for honesty among the children of ig-ment is there for honesty among the children of ig-norance and want, when they see men who get good salaries stealing their \$100,000 at a time, and receive a less sentence than those who steal \$100 to save themselves from istarvation? But there is an aristocra-cy of thieves as well as other professions.

VOTE OF THE NATIONAL WHIG CONVEN-TION ON THE 'PLATFORM' RESO-

LU	TIONS.	
	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	4	4
New Hampshire	5	0
Vermont	5	0
Massachusetts	13	0
Rhode Island	4	0
*Connecticut	4	1
New York	11	22
New Jersey	7	0
Pennsylvania	21	6
Delaware	3	0
Maryland	8	0
Virginia	14	0
North Carolina	10	0
South Carolina	8	0
Georgia	10	0
Alabama	9	0
Mississippi	7	0
Louisiana	6	0
Ohio	8	15
Kentucky	12	0
Tennessee	12	0
Indiana	7	6
Illinois	6	5
Missouri	9	0
Arkansas	4	0
Michigan	0	6
Florida	3	0
Texas	4	0
Iowa	4	0
Wisconsin	4	1
California	0	4
	-	-
Total	226	66
* One not voting.		

MEMORANDA.

Winfield Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1876, wineid Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1876, and is, therefore, now 66,
Admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised a few nonths in the Pittsburg (Virginia) Court.
Appointed Captain of Light Artillery May 1, 1808.
Appointed Lt. Colonel of the 2d Artillery in June,

Fought the battle of Queenstown, and was taken prisoner, 13th October, 1812. Appointed Brigadier General in March, 1814.

Appointed Brigadier General in March, 1814.
Fought the battle of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814.
Commanded the main body of Brown's army in the battle of Niagara, (Lundy's Lune,) July 25th, 1814.
Brevetted Major General, July, 1814.
Maintains peace in the Patriot Troubles, in the affair of the Caroline, 1837.
Aids in the Pacification of the Maine Boundary, in 1839.

tures Vera Cruz, 23d of March, 1847 Wins the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. Wins the battle of Controls, August 19, 1847.
Wins the battle of Controls, August 19, 1847.
Wins the battle of Cherubusco, August 20th, 1847.
Entered the City of Mexico on the morning of the

4th of September, 1847.

13 A correspondent of the Times says, Rev. Mat-thew Hale Smith, Eq., commenced his Webster speech in Portland, the other day, by saying, with a graceful gesture: . May it please your honor, and gentlemen of the

jury—ah! I really beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, but I left this afternoon an important case in Court, and my conscience smites me for having left it.' Unfortunately for this apology, and its modest ap-

This chap has, it seems, been selected to deliver the Fourth of July Oration in this city.—Lowell Amer-

al accomplished so much under the most disadvanta-geous circumstances.

Death by Chloroform. On Friday evening last, at Stamford, Conn., Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, wishing to have a tooth extracted, requested that chloroform should be administered. The dentist compiled with her dewill administer the government with that requires, and put integrity which the nation so much requires, and put the host of speculators and plunderers to flight.—J. L. Mr. Weed is a wealthy merchant of New York, and the sudden death of his estimable lady under such the sudden death of his estimable lady under such the sudden death of his estimable lady under such the sudden death of his estimable lady under such the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimable lady under such that the sudden death of his estimation that the sudden death of his estima sire, but she had hardly commenced inhaling the fumes, when she sank back on the sofa and expired. circumstances, created great excitement in Stamford.

The Syracuse Journal says, the salt manufacturers have agreed to establish the price of fine salt at one dollar per barrel, and to admit of no change. It has generally varied from 75 cents to \$1,50.

The Tomb of General Harrison.—The emptiness of mere political fame is forcibly illustrated by contrasting the enthusiasm manifested not quite twelve years. 'The mail lately brought the melancholy intelligence, that the Hon. Henry Clay is about to sink under the grave. The last winter of his residence here, in the family of Dr. Mercer, in a private interview, I had the pleasure of listening to his sentiments.



CURES WITHOUT FAIL BURNS, BRUISES,
WOUNDS, CHAPPED HANDS
BILES, FELONS, SORES,
SORE EYES,
CHILBLAINS,

INJURY BY SPLINTERS.
RING WORM, SALT RHEUM
ERYSIPELAS.
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and with the other the Piano Forte accompanines thus combining orchestral effects, by the same perfume at the same time.

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The editor rator has used the Panacea with the har rator has used the Panacea with the har rator. Made and sold at 169 Hanover str Proprietor can be consulted in refer icine; Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, ton street, wholesale and retail Agriculture of the David Mead, Lynn. Orders for the Pother Botanie Medicines will be promptly March 19